

SERBO-BULGARIAN  
CRISIS DEVELOPING;  
INVASION IS HINTED

Apprehension of Military Advance From Yugoslav Side of Frontier Is Growing in Sofia

Trouble Between Serbs and Bulgarians Originated in Arrests of Macedonians on Frontier

SOFIA, March 8.—The situation in connection with the Serbo-Bulgarian crisis is regarded here this morning as grave, and there is an apprehension of a Serbian military advance on Bulgaria. To what extent these apprehensions are justified, however, remains to be seen, but a development is expected soon.

SOFIA, March 8 (A).—A grave situation developed today in the relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, when official and diplomatic quarters learned that an occupation of Bulgarian territory was likely as a result of the tension between the two countries.

The unfavorable turn in the situation came despite an optimistic statement issued by the Yugoslav Minister here, Mr. Rakitch, saying there was no danger of a break in the friendly relations. The advice reaching the officials were so circumstantial as to an impending occupation that the diplomatic minister, made arrangements for their action in that eventuality.

Jugoslavia, comprising Serbia, Croatia and Slavonia, has exerted pressure on Bulgaria for some time past. It has practically forced the Zankoff Ministry to agree Macedonians against the will of a large proportion of the population. It has drawn from organizations representing thousands of refugees protests against its action and against the allegation that only subordinate men have been arrested and that the leaders of the insurgent movement have been allowed to go free.

Confronted by forces 10 times its own strength and by an opponent safeguarded by treaty against attack from the western side of the Adriatic, Sofia has, up till the present, yielded to the demands of Belgrade, awaiting meanwhile some action by the League of Nations of the powers that would remove the threat of attack. So far the matter has been allowed to drift.

SPANISH PESETA FALLING  
MADRID, March 8.—Fearing that the serious fall in the peseta is due to unwarranted speculation, the Government has reacted to the purchase of foreign money in the banks and exchanges to cover the value of goods actually negotiated. Heavy fines up to 50 per cent of the amount of the transaction and suspension of business for a third of the offense are provided. This decree will be operated in conjunction with the rulings of the existing exchange supervision board.

TURKISH ROYALTY LEAVE  
CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8.—Twenty princes of the imperial family left Constantinople on Thursday night by the Orient Express. The son of Sultan Muhammad VI leave today for Paris. The princesses are destitute, having received no funds from Ankara, and they are selling their jewels at ridiculous prices.

BELGIAN CRISIS UNSETTLED  
BRUSSELS, March 8.—George Theunis has not yet concluded his pourparlers with the political leaders. The difficulties have arisen about the number of the portfolios to go to the Liberals and the Roman Catholics. Mr. Theunis is not yet able to announce to the King his ability to form a new cabinet.

Australian Premier  
Speaks on "White" Issue

By Special Cable  
PERTH, Western Australia, March 8.—THE welcome given to Stanley M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, by the Australian Natives Association, the question of a "white" Australia was mentioned. Mr. Bruce said that 1900 Hindus in Australia had been admitted to citizenship. The Indian Government and people claimed full citizen rights in Australia. They had the right to exclude all Asiatics, but he hoped they would carefully consider the matter before passing any resolution affecting the rights of Hindus already in Australia.

Nothing should be done to inflame the extremists in India, the Government of which makes one of the most difficult problems of the Empire.

GERMANY CHANGES  
INTRANSIGENT ROLE  
ON CONTROL ISSUE

Government Willing to Accept Five Conditions Laid Down by Ambassadors

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, March 8.—A very perceptible change is taking place in the Government's hitherto intransigent attitude toward the resumption of military control owing to the warnings voiced in England that the continuation of the resistance displayed by Germany over this question would greatly endanger the successful progress of the international discussions tending toward a solution of the reparations problem. Germany, under these circumstances is willing to accept a military guarantee committee of the character described in the Ambassadors' note of March 5, received here yesterday, although it is regarded as not in accordance with the Versailles Treaty, and to fulfill the five conditions repeated in the note to Germany, of Sept. 29, 1923, and once more set forth in Wednesday's memorandum.

Grave doubts, however, still are being voiced as to whether Germany will be able to give up the resumption of military control on account of the inner political situation, but here too there is a possibility that Dr. Gustav Stresemann's political understanding will win over the hot-headedness of the Pan-Germans.

Foreign Office Views  
This at least is what The Christian Science Monitor representative has gathered from a long conversation with a very high Government official in the German Foreign Office, whose task it is to handle all questions pertaining to military control for the Reich Government. This official was exceedingly careful what he said. The exact wording of his statements follows:

We will never accept the guarantee committee as proposed in the note to Germany of April, 1923, which is tantamount to the prolongation of military control for an indefinite period, certainly until after the first zone of occupied Rhineland has been evacuated—and when that will be, nobody knows. We sincerely hope that the military guarantee committee as it is recommended in the present memorandum is of a different kind.

Reorganization of Police  
The five items which the Allies demand of us are not of such paramount importance to Germany that they cannot be fulfilled. The most difficult condition to fulfill is the reorganization of the police, since we need a well-organized police, to preserve order in Germany in the present strenuous times. With regard to factories built for production of war material, it can be said the few that are still producing such material when

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KANSAS GOVERNOR ADVOCATES  
UNIVERSAL DRAFT OF WEALTH

Jonathan M. Davis Favors Strict Prohibition, Tariff Revision and Abolition of Tax-Exempt Securities

TOPEKA, Kan., March 8 (Special Correspondence).—"I believe that the United States should co-operate with the other nations of the world in maintaining peace, and I believe one of the first steps that should be taken to make future wars impossible is the passage of laws that will require the conscription of wealth as well as the conscription of men."

This view of Jonathan M. Davis, Gov-



Jonathan M. Davis, Governor of Kansas, Who Has Been Indorsed for President by the State Democratic Organization

ernor of Kansas, which is in full accord with the world peace plan advocated by The Christian Science Monitor, is one of the points of his platform on which his friends are campaigning to win for him the Democratic presidential nomination. Mr. Davis also advocates the curtailment of the issuance of tax-exempt securities; more vigorous steps to enforce national prohibition, and a revision of the tariff, which he declares is working a hardship on the people under the present schedules. Kansas Democrats apparently have

managed the 1922 campaign when Mr. Davis was elected Governor by a majority of 20,000 in a State normally more than 150,000 Republican. A Davis-for-President organization has been formed. A new publication known as The Nation's Voice, to be sent throughout the Nation, has been started here to further Mr. Davis' campaign.

The backers of Mr. Davis won the endorsement of the Kansas Democratic organization, although supporters of William Gibbs McAdoo had been working for months to swing Kansas into the McAdoo column.

FARMERS BENEFIT  
BY 12-CENT JUMP  
IN WHEAT DUTIES

President for First Time Uses Power Conferred by Flexible Tariff Provisions

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, March 8.—Exercising for the first time the powers conferred by the flexible tariff provisions of the present law, President Coolidge has ordered an increase of 12 cents a bushel in the tariff rate on wheat, on the basis of findings of the Tariff Commission, which conducted an extensive inquiry on differences in American and Canadian production costs.

The President included in his order an increase of 26 cents per 100 pounds in the duty on wheat flour and a 50 per cent decrease in ad valorem rate on mill feeds. The present rate on wheat, as fixed in the Fordney tariff law, is 30 cents a bushel, and on wheat flour 78 cents per 100 pounds.

The proclamation setting forth the new rates was accompanied by a White House statement saying that on the basis of the record of the Tariff Commission's investigation the President had found:

That the principal competing country in the case of wheat, wheat flour and mill feeds is the Dominion of Canada.

That in the case of wheat the difference in costs of production between the United States and the Dominion of Canada is 42 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

That in the case of flour, the difference in cost of production between the United States and the Dominion of Canada is \$1.04 per 100 pounds. This consists of two elements, the one an amount designed to compensate the millers for duty which they must pay on wheat imported into the United States, and the other to cover the difference in conversion costs in the two countries.

The differences in cost of production of mill feeds between the United

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BUTLER CAMPAIGN  
FOR LAW RESPECT  
AIDS PHILADELPHIA

Citizens Admit Big Improvement in Two Months—Politicians and Wets Weaken

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 (Special).—Two months of Butler have made Philadelphia a better city.

This is the consensus of a majority of the citizens. Criticisms directed at Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler of the marines, the city's new Director of Public Safety, have been varied and not confined to Philadelphia. His "clean-up" tactics have astounded certain groups and certain politicians have threatened to "get him" but he remains. The results speak for themselves.

Philadelphia is getting accustomed to the "Butler language." His frequent, and sometimes unnecessary, verbal outbursts are "smiled off" by the average citizen. However, the "explosions" have not been without virtue. For example, when the general has told his men to "go out and make arrests," the arrests always have been made. Seldom, if ever, has the wrong person been brought in.

Two months after the first 48-hour drive finds the police force just as active as it was during the early period. It was a dramatic opening for the director in his new job, attracting nation-wide attention. The prediction was made that its very intensity would burn out, enthusiasms eventually leaving the city worse off than it was before. This, however, has not happened.

The 48-hour drives continue, and though they no longer are as dramatic as the first they are just as effective, and serve as continual notice to law-breakers that there is no let-up.

Law Violators Routed  
At first many who thought the activity would "blow over or blow up" soon, changed their base of operations instead of accepting the changed conditions.

Manufacturers of illicit liquor, routed out of one place, moved to another, only to have the police swoop down on them again. Stills which daily sent out large quantities of poison, were confiscated. Three of the largest distributing points for the supplies on which the illegal saloon depended, were wiped out. These saloons were closed by the hundreds.

There are still many remaining, but if they are violating the law, they are doing it in such a manner that it is not profitable. The suit-case bootlegger is still in evidence, periodically, but he also is eking out a very moderate living.

In the same proportion, gambling and other forms of vice have been made extremely unpopular in the so-called submerged portions of the city. These districts are being kept fairly clean. The word has gone out that the administration means business, and since the first evidence of defiance on the part of a minority, there has been little disposition to question the sincerity of this statement.

According to George W. Elliott, Assistant Director of Public Safety, the police have control of this situation. The order has gone out to "be have or be gone," and for the most part the questionable sections of the city have complied.

New Phase Complexing  
The end of the second month, however, sees the department entering upon a phase that is proving difficult. So long as it dealt with a class that was frankly vicious the line of action was fairly well defined. It was smothered under police authority. Now, however, the director, in his determination to "play no favorites," is facing a condition much different and more difficult to handle. General Butler warns that he will go after illegal

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Bombay Police Fire on  
Cotton Mill Strikers

Bombay, March 8  
FOUR civilians were killed and five others injured when the police fired on rioting cotton mill strikers today. The military later were called out, a renewal of the disturbance being feared.

There has been much incendiarism since the strike started. In one district 2000 bales of cotton were set on fire, and strikers stoned the Lancers who were fighting the blaze. The damage is estimated at \$30,000. The stoning of railway trains marked the disorders.

LEGISLATIVE HELP  
IS ASKED IN BOGUS  
STOCK SALE CASES

Mr. Benton to Recommend Changes in Laws in Attempt to Make Prosecutions Easier

Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, will go before the legislative committee on banks and banking, and make recommendations concerning legislation dealing with fraudulent stock operators. This was announced today following a conference called by him and attended by Massachusetts district attorneys and Henry C. Attwill, chairman of the Department of Public Utilities, which supervises the "blue sky" laws.

Redmond Policy Discussed  
The subject of the conference was the failure of G. F. Redmond Company Inc. in particular and regulation of brokerage houses in general. The various district attorneys submitted statements as to the proceedings being undertaken by them in their districts against the Redmond company. Bills providing for further control of the operations of such concerns, now pending before the committee on banks and banking, were explained in detail by Mr. Attwill.

After hearing the views of all at the conference, at which Assistant Attorney-Generals Lewis Goldberg and Joseph E. Warner were also present, the Attorney-General decided to leave the question of the prosecution of the Redmond Company with the district attorneys individually.

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STIFF BANKRUPTCY  
LAW IS ADVOCATED

Federal Judges for Placing the "Burden of Proof" Upon Bankrupt Himself

Far-reaching recommendations for changes in the Federal bankruptcy law, one of them to the effect that "the burden of proof" should be put on the bankrupt himself, and that he should not be discharged until he satisfies the authorities of his satisfactory conduct, were recommended by Federal Judges at the secret conference last January in Philadelphia on bankruptcy procedure. Robert A. B. Cook, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, the chairman of the committee of the Commercial Law League of America at the conference, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. Mr. Cook, who attended the conference also as a delegate of the American Bar Association, made his statement in anticipation of the publication of the formal report of the conference, expected shortly.

The conference was called by the National Association of Credit Men to devise means of closing loopholes in the law that have permitted delays, waste of funds and frauds to find a place in bankruptcy proceedings in the past. Committees of the American Bar Association, the Federal Judicial Council, and the Commercial Law League of America attended.

"Burden of Proof"  
The recommendation that would put "the burden of proof" on the bankrupt, Mr. Cook says, reads as follows: "Discharges should not be granted bankrupts until they have shown themselves worthy." It was one of the eight specific recommendations presented by Judge Henry Wade Rogers, Circuit Court of Appeals, New York, supported by Judges James M. Morton Jr. of the Federal District Court, Boston, and Judge Learned Hand of the District Court, New York.

Mr. Cook said the judges' recommendations were as follows:

1. Abolish the office of receiver or trustee and have but one administering officer. Preferably have the trustee appointed or elected at the very outset and such trustee to be subordinate to the wishes of the creditors. The law should provide that the trustee should carry out the instructions of a committee of creditors representing the number and value, unless otherwise directed by the court.
2. Discretionary power to the court to appoint less than three appraisers.
3. Jurisdiction of the court should not terminate in composition cases until the promises of the bankrupt have been fulfilled.
4. Discharges should not be granted bankrupts until they have shown themselves worthy.

Restriction of Appeals  
5. Modify the provisions of the present law by restricting appeals with respect to the allowance or disallowance of claims of \$2000 or \$3000 and upward. Settlement of estates should not be held up pending litigation on small claims.

6. Provisions should be made for referees holding their court in Federal buildings. Referees should receive a salary in lieu of fees. Their

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BENNETT REAFFIRMS  
NAME TWICE DENIED  
CURTIS IS PRINCIPAL;

Oil Committee Hears Clashing Testimonies Relative to Telegram to McLean

Daugherty Aid Insists Tip to Publisher Had No Connection With Department

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate committee's oil investigation today took the form of a fight to establish the veracity of statements between Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, the Republican whip, and Ira E. Bennett, editorial writer on the Washington Post.

Yesterday Mr. Bennett charged that Mr. Curtis was the "Principal" mentioned in the celebrated telegram to Edward B. McLean in Florida, in which the ysterious person had assured the publisher "no resignations" were imminent and inferring there would be no "rocking of the boat." Today Mr. Curtis appeared before the committee and denied under oath that he was the "Principal." Bennett appeared and reaffirmed his declaration, which later was again assailed by the Kansas Senator.

Sharing today's interest in the oil investigation was the testimony of E. S. Rochester of the Department of Justice who styled as "purely personal" his message to Mr. McLean that the committee was prepared to investigate his bank accounts at the time of the alleged \$100,000 loan to Albert B. Fall. Mr. Rochester declared this "tip" had no connection with the Department of Justice.

Francis T. Homer, Baltimore attorney, told the committee he was "staggered" when he read the accounts of the message sent by him through John F. Major, in which was mentioned the need of a private wire to establish "quick and easy access to the White House." While Mr. Homer was at a loss to recall just what he had told Mr. Major, he declared it had to do with the increasing of news-gathering facilities of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and added that the substitution of "Wiley at your house" would more nearly give what was meant.

Leonard Wood Jr. Subpoenaed

Leonard Wood Jr. was subpoenaed last night to give details of his published story that during the Republican campaign in 1920 his father had been approached by oil interests with the offer to trade their patronage for an assurance of the naming of Jake Hannon as Secretary of the Interior.

Major-General Wood's son also was subpoenaed to appear before the investigating committee, and the second with having references to a member of his family expunged from the record. He saw him twice on this latter matter.

Mr. Curtis said that he had no talk with Bennett on the day before he sent the message of Jan. 29, referring to a message delivered to the "Principal" which was much appreciated, nor on the day before that. Mr. Bennett testified that he saw Mr. Curtis a day or two before sending the telegram to McLean. There was not at any time talk regarding the political effect of the disclosures, Mr. Curtis testified. He also testified that Bennett never delivered a message to him from McLean.

Mr. Bennett Recalled  
Mr. Curtis left the committee room immediately after testifying and that Bennett was recalled to testify that he did not want to spread scandal and therefore would not give the committee further information regarding the conversations between himself and Mr. Curtis unless it insisted.

The committee did insist and Mr. Bennett said that he saw Mr. Curtis in his office in the Senate Office Building.

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## BUTLER CAMPAIGN FOR LAW RESPECT AIDS PHILADELPHIA

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drinking, no matter where it occurs nor whom he hits.

"And this," his assistant, Mr. Elliott, says, "is where the city itself is on trial. The question is, does it want the law enforced for all alike? For that's exactly what we intend to do. There can't be any more drinking in the big hotels than there can be in the little run-down ones. We are to deal justly and equitably. The big society affair is no more immune to the law than the cheap dance hall is, and we don't intend to make any distinction between the two."

General Butler thinks his confidence in certain hotel men has been misplaced. When he was in the midst of his first clean-up he called on the managers of the big hotels to give him some evidence of their intention to obey the law, and receiving what he thought were satisfactory pledges at the time, he said, "All right, we'll forget the big hotels now." But reports of unsatisfactory conditions in those places permit him to continue to forget them no longer.

W. R. Nicholson of the Law Enforcement League has for some time past been busy obtaining evidence against some of the larger houses, and recently he submitted evidence against 11 places, among them some of the most prominent in the city.

The director himself, to determine how much truth there was in Mr. Nicholson's disclosures, placed detectives in rooms of two of the largest as guests. These men, simply by commissioning bellboys, obtained liquor which was brought direct to their rooms.

The bellboys are now under half charged with violating the Volstead Act. That offenses are less frequent in these places is unquestionably true, as evidenced by the experience of a man who told his story to the writer.

This gentleman wanted to entertain about twenty friends at a private dinner. He was known to the various hotels, where he applied for dining-room facilities and a menu, but not one of them would touch it when he permitted it to be known that he intended to provide liquor for his guests. "Not under present conditions," he was told at several places. Several hotels have also displayed prominently in their lobbies, and in the form of cards on tables, notices stating that the management does not permit the use of liquor at any time and that persons who bring it in are subject to arrest.

**Hotel Raids Threatened**  
The hotel managements claim they cannot be responsible for the conduct of their guests at all times, but the director insists that there must be better supervision—or he will go so far as to search every room. Mr. Nicholson, discussing his action against the hotels and other prominent places, said:

Some time ago we entered into a contract with a detective agency for the purpose of procuring evidence against hotels and cafes which, we thought, were violating the liquor laws. After a period of about two months the agency, at our request, delivered to A. J. Mottern, federal chemist, evidence against 40 violators including practically every first-class hotel and cafe in the city.

Our attorney, Robert J. Sterrett, former assistant United States Attorney, placed before G. W. Cole, United States Attorney, many of these cases and warrants were sworn out against 12 persons. The grand jury indicted them and since then the cases have been listed for trial twice and postponed. Two have pleaded guilty and were fined \$500.

That an aroused public sentiment in favor of law and order is making itself felt in this city is evidenced by the attitude of a branch of the League of Women Voters which was addressed recently by General Butler. In his talk to the women, the director told them that law enforcement without favor was "up to them" and the decent citizenry of Philadelphia.

The backwash of complaint of dissatisfied politicians who have not yet been able to reconcile themselves to seeing the police divorced from politics has begun to lap at General Butler's feet.

The director feels that he needs this counter demonstration to strengthen his position. Acting on this suggestion Mrs. William Beuhler, president of the Philadelphia Fed-

eration of Women's Clubs is preparing to lay the matter of a public demonstration before the 25,000 represented in the federation.

The Rev. R. A. Palmquist, secretary of the Federation of Churches also has outlined a campaign of commendation for the director and Mayor W. Freehand Kendrick which would include a mass meeting in the Academy of Music, motion picture publicity campaign and active co-operation on the part of churches to offset the pressure on the Mayor. The latter is determined to give his director of public safety every opportunity to make good, and in so doing has alienated some of his Republican support.

The outlook for a city that will be progressively cleaner, however, is more encouraging at this time than it was two months ago. It is becoming increasingly evident that the drive to unseat the director will be fruitless. If, indeed, there is at present any concerted movement along that line, Mr. Kendrick is standing squarely on his campaign pledge to give a clean administration, and his director is doing his best to help him keep that pledge.

## MUSIC

### Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, March 9, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Sigrid Onegin. On the same afternoon, at the Boston Opera House, a recital by Geraldine Farrar.

On the same afternoon, at the Boston Art Club, a concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club with the Fox-Burgin-Bedell trio and Georges Laurent, flute.

On the same afternoon, at the St. James Theater, the seventeenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, with Pierre Monteux as guest conductor.

Sunday evening, March 9, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, the last of three musicals, with Mme. Helen Stanley, soprano, as the artist.

Monday evening, March 10, in Symphony Hall, the fourth supplementary concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Felix Fox as soloist in Schumann's piano concerto. The other numbers will be Brahms' second symphony and Liszt's overture to "Le Roi d'Yvetot."

Tuesday evening, March 11, in Jordan Hall, a song recital by Lillian Prudden.

Wednesday evening, March 12, in Jordan Hall, an organ recital by Frederick Johnson.

Thursday evening, March 13, in Jordan Hall, an organ recital by Frederick Johnson.

Sunday afternoon, March 16, in Symphony Hall, the third concert in the Steinert series, with Mme. Schumann-Herz, conductor.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theater, the eighteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Tuesday evening, March 18, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Henry Jackson Warren, baritone.

Wednesday evening, March 19, a violin recital by Robert Inaudi.

Friday afternoon, March 21, and Saturday evening, March 22, in Symphony Hall, the nineteenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Carl Flesch, violinist, playing the Beethoven concerto. The other numbers will be the Haydn C major symphony, E. B. Hill's second "Stevensiana" suite, and The Valkyrie Ride from "Walkure."

Sunday afternoon, March 23, at the Boston Opera House, a recital by Fritz Kreisler.

On the same afternoon, in Symphony Hall, a recital by Vladimir de Pachmann.

On the same afternoon, at the St. James Theater, the nineteenth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, with Wallace Goodrich as guest conductor.

## Boston Stage Notes

DeMille's film spectacle, "The Ten Commandments," begins a Boston engagement Monday evening at the Tremont Theater.

"The Madras House," a comedy by Granville Barker, will have its first Boston performances next week at the Copley Theater by the Henry Jewett Repertory Company.

"Polikushka," a photoplay version of a story of serfdom by Leo Tolstoy, produced in Russia with members of the Moscow Art Theater Company in the cast, is to be shown twice next Tuesday in Symphony Hall, at 2:30 p. m. and at 8:15 p. m. Ivan Moskin plays the leading role.

## BILL WOULD BOND DRIVERS

The joint legislative committee on Judiciary yesterday reported a bill to provide for system of compulsory automobile insurance. Under the measure owners of cars must be bonded to the extent of at least \$5000 to satisfy within 30 days claims filed against them by persons who have suffered injury at their driving.

## View in Exposition Hall at Automobile Show



Decorations at This Year's Show Eclipse All Others Visitors Declare

## HIGH BRITISH MASON ACCEPTS INVITATION OF FOURTH ESTATE

James S. Robinson, master of Fourth Estate Lodge, A. F. & M. Masons, composed largely of newspaper men, today received word from Sir Alfred Robbins, veteran British journalist and dramatist and president of the Board of General Purposes of the United Grand Lodge of England, that he would accept the invitation of the lodge to be its guest Monday night.

The distinguished Briton, who is past grand warder of Masons in England, and whose present station might be termed the premiership of Freemasonry, will reach Boston Monday afternoon for a short visit here. Lady Robbins accompanies him. He will be escorted from New York by the Grand Marshal of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge.

The visit of this distinguished guest to Fourth Estate Lodge is particularly appropriate in view of his more than 50 years in journalism. The following day he will be the guest of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, where officers have planned an elaborate program for him. Later he will be the guest of various Grand Lodges throughout the United States.

## ROUND-UP PLANNED FOR JUNIOR CLUBS

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 8 (Special)—A "roundup" of boys' and girls' clubs of Windham County will take place here next Friday and Saturday under the joint auspices of the Farm Bureau, the Valley Fair Association and the Grange. Club leaders and one other representative of each club will attend. There will be a dinner Friday night, at which John P. Helyar, county agricultural agent, will be toastmaster.

Among the speakers will be E. L. Ingalls, state club leader; Eleanor Ogden, president of the Guilford County Club; Arthur L. Miller, county project leader; and Mrs. Louise J. Divoll of Rockingham. The general assembly will open Saturday morning, and an educational

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## Automobile Coach de Luxe Proves Pullman of Road

Luxuriously Appointed Vehicle Carrying 20 to 30 Persons in Great Demand—Show Attraction

The imagination of dusty sojourners who would cause their Pullman to slip gently from the rails which prescribe its clattering way and roll easily through more charming courses of woodland valleys and sunny hills, is being externalized by the development of the automobile coach, a luxuriously appointed vehicle designed to carry from 20 to 30 persons. Some of the latest models of these touring party limousines are on exhibition at the Automobile Show, which opened today.

The motor coach, with its multi-horsepower engine, reckoned distance in minutes that to the old "four-in-hand" meant hours, and the rough rutted roads and defiant springs of yesterday have been replaced with smooth macadam and the pneumatic tire.

Fleets of these "buses de luxe," operated by large companies are making regular runs on schedule between large cities, and over scenic routes, opening territory heretofore inaccessible to railroads. One concern, in Boston, advertises fortnightly runs to Montreal and Quebec, via the Mohawk Trail and Adirondacks in the summer months. This winter this same company had three of its luxurious coaches in Florida catering to vacationists.

Some of the companies now featuring motor tours began with "eight-wheel" buses, those large rumbling trucks making excursions to local points of interest and historic landmarks, a familiar sight in many cities of the country, and still popular, but today the trucks are being replaced with coach type buses that are adaptable to an intercity run as well as a circuit of the city's sights.

In winter months with windows closed, and warmed by heaters, these touring limousines are as cozy as a parlor car, and are frequently chartered for private parties for transportation to a convention or reunion. Several motor truck manufacturers, after extensive and exhaustive experiments and trials, have placed the out-

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put of motor coach chassis on a large production basis, and body-builders are competing with one another in producing models of finer appointments, greater luxury and better lines. While the development of these machines is tending to improve the buses used by street railway companies and railroads, employed as auxiliaries to their lines, the newest and most rapid development is in the field of touring. Those closely connected with the business predict even greater popularity for this form of travel.

## FEBRUARY IMPORTS SHOW UPWARD TREND

Complete figures showing the valuation of imports at Boston during the month of February, have just been tabulated, the preliminary estimate of \$1,000,000 worth per day not being realized fully. The value of merchandise brought to Boston from foreign ports in February was \$27,421,208, an increase of \$3,064,313 over January. Tariff duties collected total \$5,202,399.19.

One year ago, when the import movement was at its peak, the figures for February were: imports, \$34,660,911, with duties collected, \$7,404,815.44. The decline seems to have been spent and the trend has been upward again for the last few months.

**SOLDIERS' HOME BILL SIGNED**  
The legislative resolve recently adopted providing for the appointment of a special commission of five to be named by the Governor to consider what policy the State should pursue regarding the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, and also the institutional care of veterans, was signed yesterday by Governor Cox.

## SHIRTS

Which are big value at \$2.15

Woven Madras, English Broad-cloth, Mercerized Poplins  
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WE are proud to exhibit Lincoln cars in the 1924 Automobile Show.

Without them, review of automotive progress would be incomplete. Their mechanical features and their coachcraft make them essential units in any true picture of the industry.

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The 4-Passenger Sedan, 2-Window Type  
The Coupe, body by Judkins  
The Town Car, body by Brunn  
The Berline, body by Judkins

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### White's March Sale of

Pantry, Bathroom  
and  
Kitchen Furnishings  
At Cut Prices

With this sale we incorporate our Spring showing of many new inventions and improvements—which, while not sold at cut prices, nevertheless are interesting and important because of their ingenuity in making tasks easier or doing the work better and quicker.



## FILIPINOS NEED REGIME RESTING ON CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED

(Continued from Page 1)

the sole political issue of major importance to the Filipinos. As was the case in the special election of October last, all other interests will be sacrificed to this one and a real division of parties and voters upon the normal issue of politics will be impossible.

### Question Must Be Settled

The situation recalls the late Vice-President's remark that French politicians are probably not less scrupulous than politicians in other countries, but that they are driven to tortuous methods by their party system and the conditions under which it works. The same thing may be emphatically said about Philippine politicians and Filipino politics. No Filipino statesman will have a fair chance to prove his constructive ability, nor will Philippine political parties have an opportunity for normal development until the question of American control is eliminated from Philippine politics.

Consideration of the national economic organization of the Philippines reveals a situation somewhat similar to that which exists in the matter of party development. In proportion to its size, its aspirations for a high civilization, and the actual cost of its administration the Philippines is economically underdeveloped. The marvelous political and social progress of the islands during the past 25 years has not been accompanied by a corresponding economic growth, and does not now rest upon an adequate economic foundation. Many authorities believe that at the present the Filipinos could not pay their way as an independent nation, that financial weakness would be a serious menace to the stability of its Government once it was completely separated from the United States.

The responsibility for this unfortunate situation lies primarily upon the United States, not upon the Filipinos. The United States has no intent to turn over money in the economic development of the islands. Neither has it encouraged the Government of the Philippines to follow the example of almost every other oriental country and accomplish with national funds economic tasks which are beyond the power of individual effort. Nor has the United States created a situation in its dependency that would attract private or American capital.

### Dual Menace to Growth

On the contrary, uncertainty as to the political future of the archipelago, coupled with the apprehension of many Filipinos that large foreign investments would jeopardize their independence, have kept out of this rich field the money and enterprise that are essential to the economic growth of the country. It seems almost unlikely that this situation will be greatly improved until the independence question is settled, for not until this is done will the political future of the Philippines become certain enough to attract capital upon terms that would redound to the ultimate benefit of the islands. Meanwhile, while all progress in the Philippines waits upon further economic progress. It is postulated, then, that the development of a political party system that will enable the Filipinos actually and surely to control their Government, and the economic development of the islands to the point at which their revenues will pay for the sort of government which their people demand, are prerequisites to successful self-government in the Philippines; and that these means to a genuine national independence can be most quickly and most completely obtained only by the establishment in the Philippines of a government which rests upon the consent of the governed.

What arrangement will meet this test and at the same time enable the United States to discharge its obligations and protect its interests in the Philippines? I believe that the facts in the case indicate very clearly the answer to this question.

The existing system of government for the Filipinos has outlived its usefulness. The present problems of the Filipinos cannot be solved under it. If it is continued it will check political, economic and social progress in the islands and in the end destroy the good relations existing between the Philippines and the United States.

### Absolute Separation Unlikely

Absolute independence and commercial separation from the United States would not solve the problem at this time because it probably would bankrupt the islands and consequently halt the development of the Filipinos through education, sanitation and other expensive governmental services, besides eventually resulting in serious international complications. Furthermore, the political development of the islands as distinct from the purely governmental organization, is not such as to give the people sure control over their government, and consequently lacks an element vital to the stability of that government. Finally, absolute independence is not at present a safe solution from the standpoint of the United States because it would by no means end its responsibility for the Philippines. No matter how publicly and ostentatiously

## AT LARGE SCHOOL BOARD IS OPPOSED

Providence Objectors to Smaller Committee Bill Not Concerned Over the Number

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8 (Special)—Objectors to immediate approval of the so-called Strayer educational bill, to which it was felt there could be no well-founded objection, are now said to have based their opposition, not to the bill nor the intent of its framers, but to that clause which provides for the election of the members of the school committee at large.

Some of the men who for years have been opposed to the continuance of a school committee of 33 members and who at first thought favorably of the Strayer plan for a committee of seven, have raised objection to the bill for the reason, it is said, that they are not sure how the plan will work out if political control of the city is gained by any one element.

Senator John J. McGrane (D.), of Providence, has offered in the Senate a bill identical with the Strayer measure, with the purpose in view of bringing it before the Legislature while the two bodies of the City Council of Providence are not manifestly eager to approve the measure in its present form.

Within the city council the bill is blocked in the custody of a special committee, where two or three men have been successful in preventing "snap judgment" on it. Up to within the last few days there was a unanimity of opinion among educators and business and professional men and women that the bill was desirable legislation. It provided, it was argued, a non-partisan body, fiscally unencumbered; a condition of school administration, which had been the demand in Providence for years. The council president, William H. Schofield, as a member of the special committee, refused to consent to report the bill out, hence its delay in going to the council. The Board of Aldermen refused to approve it with a request that it be passed by the Legislature. Now, among the aldermen, a movement, headed by Alderman Rush Sturges, has started toward a single change, that to provide for the election of a small committee with one member from each ward.

The feeling is said to exist among objectors to the bill, drawn by Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, that, with all due respect to Dr. Strayer the plan as legislation might fit many other American cities better than it would fit Providence. While, it is asserted, there is at present no apparent reason for not considering the bill workable it is believed that the time might come when an important element in the electorate might be deprived of representation in school affairs.

## STREET LIGHT COSTS TO INCREASE \$50,000

Boston will pay approximately \$50,000 a year more for its street lighting during the next 10 years than in the decade now coming to a close, it is estimated by Joseph A. Rourke, Commissioner of Public Works, signed yesterday by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, are approved by Mayor James M. Curley and the City Council.

Under the existing 10-year contract with this company, the city's annual lighting bill has been about \$250,000, according to Mr. Rourke; but increased costs, he said, justify a higher return to the gas company, whose bid was the only one received. Provision has been made for a reduction or increase in the unit price of gas in accordance with the relative change in price to the ordinary consumer.

Charges for street lighting come under two heads, namely, furnishing the gas at the street posts and lighting and extinguishing the lamps, of which there are about 10,000. The price of gas per "lamp year" has been increased from \$8 to \$11, and the price of lighting and extinguishing from \$12 to \$15.20.

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## RECITAL LISTS SONGS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A group of Czechoslovak folk songs will be included in a song recital to be given by Miss Lillian Prudden, soprano, at Jordan Hall, Boston, next Tuesday night. Miss Prudden, who will wear the



Photo by Caro, Boston  
Miss Lillian Prudden

national costume of Czechoslovakia, will bring to her interpretation the results of extensive travel and study in Europe. A modern French song, "Chant du Sol," by Francis Casadesu, believed to be new in Boston, will round out the program. Miss Prudden did her bit at entertaining in camps during the war, and since has become widely known as a church soloist and as a concert singer in cities in the eastern United States.

## SCHOOL PAPERS TO BE DISCUSSED

Journalistic Conference to Be Held at Orono, Me.

ORONO, Me., March 8 (Special)—Nearly 100 delegates from Maine high and preparatory schools will assemble at the University of Maine on March 14 and 15 for the second annual journalistic conference under the auspices of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalistic fraternity. Ways and means of improving secondary school magazines will be discussed by prominent editors of the State, members of the university faculty, and students engaged in undergraduate journalism. Prizes will be given for the best high school papers displayed.

Among the speakers will be Oliver L. Hall, editor of the Bangor Commercial; Sam E. Conner of the Lewiston Journal; Miss Helen Haven of the Portland Express; Roy Patten of the Skowhegan Independent; Reporter, President Clarence C. Little, Dean James S. Stevens, and Prof. H. M. Ellis. Student speakers will be Edward M. Cutting of Warren, Charles E. Johnson of Brunswick, Conrad Kenison of Madison, and Frank Hussey of Presque Isle.

A supplement to the Maine Campus, the college newspaper, will be issued in honor of the delegates by members of the journalistic society. This supplement, which is to be entitled the Square, will contain humorous jokes at the speakers and certain faculty members.

Guests will be entertained in the dormitories and fraternity houses during their visit here and a banquet and dance is to be given in their honor.

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## FINDING MADE IN SHOE SALES CASE

Master Decides Against Commissioners on Returned Goods

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 8 (Special)—Haverhill shoe manufacturers have been keenly interested in the outcome of a case in the Suffolk County Superior Court brought by Vernon H. Moss, a local shoe salesman, against the Rickard Shoe Company, because it involved canceled orders on shoes. A master this week in his finding sustained the defendant shoe company on all counts.

The chief dispute between the parties was in regard to canceled contracts and returned shoes. The plaintiffs sought to collect commissions on shoes sold that were returned or the orders canceled.

In connection with cancellations the master commented by saying that it appeared that the industry always has been subject to very trying abuse in the form of cancellations. Retailers and jobbers frequently without warning cancel orders previously given, leaving the manufacturer with the shoes on his hands in whatever state of completion they happen to be. Sometimes shoes are returned after being delivered.

"This custom," continued the master, "prevails regardless of any legal justification for the cancellation or return, the manufacturers in many cases deeming it wiser to stand the loss rather than seek legal remedy. The plaintiff's claim in this case was that the cancellations were due to the fault of the defendant. I am unable to find anything in the defendant's conduct showing either lack of good faith or failure to use reasonable diligence in attempting to fill the plaintiff's orders, and accordingly I find that the plaintiff is not entitled to a commission."

On other orders canceled after the shoes were manufactured and delivered the master also finds that the plaintiff was not entitled to a commission.

## COAL-SAVING COURSE GIVEN BY OPERATORS

"If a householder who burns 10 tons of coal during the winter can get along just as well with eight tons, it is the business of the coal man to show him how it can be done."

E. A. Lyman, local representative of the National Association of Anthracite Coal Mine Operators, thus explained the purpose of the free course in fuel economy methods to be given for the benefit of Greater Boston householders at 56 Franklin Street, Boston, beginning Monday and continuing for the next two months.

The cost of the exhibition, Mr. Lyman pointed out, is to be borne by the Mine Operators' Association, which is co-operating with local dealers to the end of "educating the public" into more economical ways of burning coal.

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Chocolates and Bon Bons, Caramels  
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## "GREAT MEN" CALLED UNIVERSITIES' NEED

One of the needs of any college or university, said Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, at the fifty-seventh annual dinner of the Williams Alumni Association of Boston in Young's Hotel last night, is "the securing of a faculty of great men," who not only are teachers of ability, but who also will create "an atmosphere of intellectual fraternity," such as might cause world leaders in the arts and natural sciences to seek their companionship. It is to realize such an end, Mr. Garfield declared, that the Institute of Politics is maintained.

"My trip to Europe was for the purpose of securing speakers for our institute," the speaker continued. "Not only have we signed leading men for this summer's session, but we also have succeeded in filling our programs for five years to come."

Dr. Lewis Perry, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, and William T. Quinn, a New York attorney, also spoke.

## JAPANESE IMPORTS DUTIES TO BE CHANGED

Exemption or reduction of import duties, granted by Japan after the earthquake, will end March 31, and American exporters are urged to hasten all shipments they are making to that country in order to enjoy the benefits of the lower duties. Shipments must arrive at a Japanese port before midnight of March 31 and consignees must file an application for import entry by that time. If the lower duties are to apply, according to cable advices received by Lynn W. Meekins, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In order to be entitled to the temporary reductions in duties, it is not necessary that the vessel shall have reached the port of ultimate destination, provided it has arrived at any open port in the Japanese Empire, and filed a manifest with the customs authorities before midnight of March 31. Since it is also necessary that the Japanese consignee must have filed an import entry on or before March 31, American exporters having shipments en route due to arrive about that time may find it advisable to cable their consignees the name of the ship, description, quantity and value of the goods, in order that they may be in a position to file the necessary papers on time.

## WELLESLEY HOST TO ITS GRADUATES

More Than 100 Delegates Meet at Council Session

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 8.—More than 100 delegates are attending the annual meeting of the Graduate Council of Wellesley College, which is being held today and tomorrow at the college. About 35 Wellesley clubs are represented in the group. The delegate who has come the longest distance is Mabel Cooper Wright, who is from Long Beach, Calif., and who represents the two California clubs, and the clubs of Salt Lake City, Seattle, and Portland, Ore., as well.

The council is an advisory body of the Alumnae Association, which meets at this time of year in order to recommend measures for the consideration of the full meeting of the Alumnae Association in June. The purpose of the meeting at Wellesley is twofold. The delegates not only have the opportunity to talk over matters of interest, but they see the college in action, living in the college houses, and visiting classes and laboratories.

At the first session this afternoon, Wendell H. Keyser, business manager for the college spoke on the steps toward centralization of the college in order that it might be put on a clean-cut working basis. One of these steps is the erection of a new trade building for carpenters, steamfitters, electricians, and other workmen. This building will take the place of the many scattered small structures, and will provide a place for the storage of repair stock, household supplies, and foods. Reports were given on administration news by President Ellen F. Pendleton, and by Edith S. Tufts, dean of residence.

A feature of the afternoon meeting was the presentation of the reports by student representatives, by Miss Louise Child, of New York City, editor of the college News, by Miss Priscilla Presbrey of Little Falls, N. Y., a member of the college press board, and by Miss Elizabeth Paschal, of St. Joseph, Mo., president of the debating club.

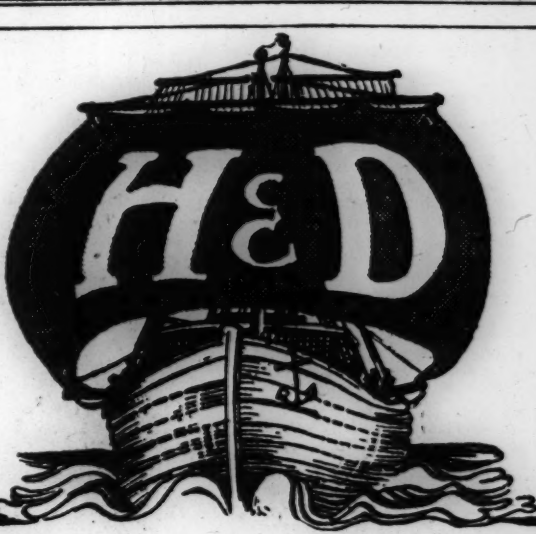
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## EX-CONVICTS DINE WITH THEIR PEERS

Former Desperados Meeting  
With N. Y. Leaders, Denounce  
Getting Without Giving

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5.—Forty men, all of them former prison inmates, dined last night with half a dozen judges from the New York courts, several wealthy newspaper publishers, business men and bankers and other members of free society. No policemen were present, no hostile glares were exchanged and seven of the erstwhile desperados rose to admit that "getting without giving is all wrong" and that since leaving prison they have lived honest and industrious lives.

The gathering was sponsored by the Marshall Stillman movement, an organization to check lawlessness in this city and numbering among its members nearly 800 former criminals. To quote one of them, who, for obvious reasons, cannot be designated: "None of these men has gone back on the movement and if you can get 300 men like that from New York's so-called underworld, why can't you get 3000 in time?" The movement was founded three years ago by Alpheus Greer, then a well-to-do business man. In explaining his aims before last night's meeting, Mr. Greer said:

"The agents of the Marshall Stillman movement are not only welcome in the underworld of New York, but they are eagerly sought for. We do not come to criticize, censure or condemn anybody; we come to help them. We come with helpful thoughts and not to emphasize evil deeds."

"Think Right, Act Right"

We believe that if a human being thinks right he will act right and will be of benefit not only to the community but to himself. On the other hand, wrong thinking entails wrong action, which brings wrong results and surely, wrong results will result in moral death.

There is a type of lad in New York that has never been touched by any ethical, moral or religious influence. He is the wild boy brought up in the bad lands of the city who has a black-jack in one hand and a gun in the other, who cares for no man and for whom no man seems to care. But everybody is human, and we have found in the underworld that the guerrilla is a man of courage and heart and that he has well-defined virtues which, if used constructively, will make him a worth-while citizen. We try to give these youths a square deal and an open road to an honest life. Our watchword is "Kindness with common sense." We are men serving men.

The movement was indorsed by several of the judges present, by Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times, and by Ogden Reid, publisher of the New York Tribune. Testimony to the basic soundness of Mr. Greer's plan, spoken tersely without eloquence but very sincerely was voiced by the "Millionaire Kid," "Second Story Sam," "Jerry the Wop," and by "Hotel Bill," a tall, gaunt, blonde-haired man, who has sojourned in almost every prison in the United States for his activities in big hotels.

Many Eager to Join

The agents of the movement are now in touch with more than 1000 men who have led active lives of crime. Many of these are eager to join the movement, declared Mr. Greer, but the organization is unable to help them because of lack of funds. Backing of the work is being obtained from the business and industrial interests of New York, who, it was pointed out, benefit directly from the lessening of the crime wave due to the movement.

A committee of 1000 is at present in process of formation, of which each member is to donate \$300 toward the fund. The money will be mainly devoted to providing clubhouses where former criminals who want to go straight may gather for reading, recreation and rest, and athletic pursuit.

It was only recently that James C. Crosey, justice of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, declared that the men of Brooklyn were responsible, through their neglect, for a great deal of crime among youths of 13 to 25 years of age. He advocated a little interest by the men of the community in the careers of boys who did not have a chance—much the same thing that the Marshall Stillman movement has been carrying out for the past three years.

## STUDENT OFFICERS CONTROL DISCIPLINE

PORTLAND, Ore., March 2 (Special Correspondence).—No discipline is administered to pupils in the Richmond public school here except by student officers composing the school board of administration and these are elected by the pupils themselves. The plan has been in operation six years and works to the satisfaction of teachers and pupils alike, according to R. R. Steele, the school principal.

The school department of justice is administered by the mayor, who this year is Gail Freeman. Under him serve Jeanette Hall, judge; Melba Yokum, court clerk; George Shank, school attorney, and Alex Gold, fire chief, all pupils. Georgia Lear, commissioner, is in charge of athletics; Franklin Patterson, of safety, and Jack Chinnock in charge of sanitation.

The principal acts in an advisory capacity to the officers. Thus far this year there has been but one case of discipline for the court to handle.

## TAMMANY CURB SEEN IN VOTING MACHINES

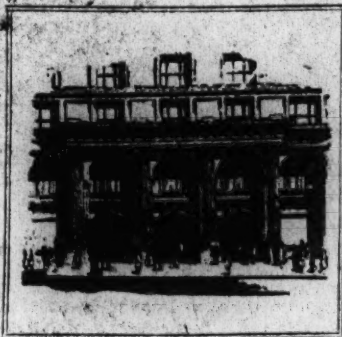
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 5.—The use of voting machines in New York City would be a blow at the power of Tammany, declared Miss Helen Varick Boswell, vice-chairman of the New York County Republican Committee. In an address before the "Political Platformers," the Women's National Republican Club, to train women for the approaching campaign.

"This," said Miss Boswell, "is the only way to insure a correct count of the votes and the only way the Republicans can get their proper number of votes in this city."

Eighteen women were graduated from the class for speakers in the political school. Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley is conducting the class.

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### Suits

The severely tailored Suit, in its many interpretations and fabrics, is undoubtedly far in the lead, but there still remain feminized versions of the "Tailleur Masculin," and the two- and three-piece Costume Suits now being displayed so attractively will be plentifully worn, with their pretty blouse attachments, or to go with the separate blouse. To the woman who finds the Suit question something of a problem, its distinctive wearableness for all occasions, its slenderizing quality, and above all, its durability, must commend it as almost indispensably a part of every woman's wardrobe. Any kind of a Suit will carry one far this season. Models of every description are to be found on the Third Floor.

### Smart Suit Accessories

Brilliant scarfs and kerchiefs will romp merrily in the wake of the tailor-made Suits, as well as smart waistcoats and guimpes; ostrich and marabou boas have appeared, too, as chic adjuncts to the tailleur or dressy Suit, being especially favored by the French mondaine; all of these are obtainable in the Neckwear Department, First Floor.

### Frocks

Under-the-coat Daytime and Dinner Gowns, and the ubiquitous Sports Dress are just now most in demand, and in the collection assembled on the Third Floor, black satin seems to be in the lead, for semi-formal wear. Chic are the new Cape Dresses in both satin and wool, and scarf attachments add glamour to many of the smartest models. The trimmings include laces, plaitings, tuckings, buttons and hand-embroidered inserts, but in each case, simplicity in outline is not interfered with. For sports, there are flannels, hair-line stripes and needlepoint crepes in many high colors, brilliant in tone, but simple, too, as to line.

### Dainty Frock Accessories

Lace jabots, yokes, collars and collar-and-cuff sets will embellish many an afternoon gown this Spring, and for evening there are many novelty scarfs, painted, printed and embroidered in almost every conceivable color and odd design. Indeed almost any type of Dress may find something intriguing to complement its loveliness in the Neckwear Department, First Floor.

## A New Shipment of French Lingerie and Silk Underthings

Straight from Paris come the latest conceits and novelties in dainty undergarments, featuring all the modish materials and colors ordained for Spring and Summer wear. Among the new ideas may be mentioned the Nightrobes of silk crepe and other fabrics, on which fancy ribbons and various novel trimmings are used effectively; also the new brassiere-combinations. All of these garments fashioned on the lines most in vogue.

For the Easter bride, there are exquisite silk Sets for her early choosing.

(Department on Second Floor)

## For Monday A Remarkable Offering of Dotted & Fancy Marquisette

at 30c. per yard

Also a Quantity of

Good-quality Cretonnes

in this season's newest designs and colorings, at

38c. per yard

An opportunity to secure draperies at prices much below actual values.

(Fourth Floor)

## A Selection of American-made Silk Underwear

Just received, is now being shown on the Second Floor in elaborate array, in all the Springtime colors, with the most moderate prices prevailing throughout the entire section; durability and appearance are extraordinarily blended in these exquisite intimacies designed for women of the most exacting taste. Some of the models are tailored with the severe simplicity that is the ultimate degree of smartness, while others are trimmed with delicate hand-made laces; all conforming to the B. Altman & Co. standard as to quality and style. Included are Nightrobes, Chemises, Vests, Drawers, Bloomers and Pajamas, variously made of crepe de Chine, radium, georgette, triple voile and crepe-backsatin. Also sets appropriate for the bride's trousseau are a particularly interesting feature.

## For Monday 3,000 Pairs of Inexpensive Curtains

consisting of dainty scrims, voiles and marquisettes, that are so deservedly popular for open-window-season use, at the following prices:

Plain Hemstitched Scrim Curtains, per pair \$1.25  
Ruffled Dotted Marquisette Curtains, per pair 1.55  
Ruffled Curtains of fine-quality marquisette, fancy voiles, and dotted muslins . . . per pair \$1.75

and  
Imported Scotch Madras Curtains,  
per pair . . . . . \$1.95  
The Ruffled Curtains have attractive tie-backs.

(Fourth Floor)







## BOSTON AUTOMOBILE SHOW ATTENDED BY THOUSANDS

Passenger and Commercial Vehicles as Well as Accessories of Latest Types on Display

The Boston Automobile Show opened this afternoon at Mechanics Building. As usual, an immense crowd taxed the capacity of the building, assuming such proportions at times that further entrance had to be prohibited until some of the visitors had departed. It is estimated that about 30,000 people will visit the show during the course of the day and evening.

Coming as it does at the close of the show season, with the spring buying season just ahead, this exhibition is the largest in the country from every angle of highway transportation, embracing as it does among its exhibits almost every kind of vehicle and accessory used for pleasure and business.

There are 66 different makes of passenger cars in the Boston show, representing every well-known manufacturer, together with all the newcomers in the industry. These are all grouped on the main floor of both Exhibition and Grand Hall.

In the basement, which is devoted almost exclusively to commercial vehicles, may be found 35 different kinds of trucks, representing as many manufacturers, in addition to which there are also passenger busses and tractors. The accessory displays, numbering 438, are grouped in the balconies. Everything pertaining to the comfort and convenience of the motorist is shown most attractively. The value of the cars alone in the show is estimated at \$1,300,000.

Every one of the new cars that has come out this season is on exhibition in Mechanics Building. The older makers are displaying their latest models, including some that have been designed especially for the Boston show. The new balloon-type tires created a great deal of interest among early visitors. The different sizes on various cars from the smallest to the largest made a big impression, and booths where they were on exhibit had crowds around them all the time.

Four-wheel brakes are seen on many of the latest models, some using the hydraulic system, others having mechanically operated units. The big feature of the show undoubtedly is the large number of low-priced jobs. Enclosed cars selling in the \$1000 class made many new friends during the course of the afternoon.

Some of the chassis in the luxury class are marvels of engineering. Stripped right down to the engine they run like clockwork and are intensely interesting. Custom-made bodies, built from designs by the best artisans in the business, make a delightful impression on visitors.

In the vast throng that crowded Mechanics Building during the early hours of the show were many eager to make their first purchase of a motor car. Before the show had hardly gotten under way several exhibitors reported sales, together with

a number of prospective customers who will come back again to decide upon the style of car desired. The Boston show has always been noted for the amount of business transacted, and it would seem from advance indications that this year will break all selling records.

The decorative scheme of the two halls is very pleasing. Exhibition Hall, the triangular space near Irvington Street, has the effect of a Moorish interior, with the booths, lighting and general decorative plan, following through this idea to the smallest particular. The vivid colors of Spain, red, gold and other tonings, make the Moorish architectural setting a delightful introduction to the show. Archways outlined in electric lights, from top to bottom, with the bases of the columns set in a marbleized material, make a very pretty picture. The stairways and newel posts are lighted in much the same manner.

In the center of the dome is a great electric pendant which throws just enough light to bring out the color effects on the different booths and along the aisles. The booths are constructed in keeping with the general scheme of decoration.

Grand Hall, on the West Newton Street side, has been transformed into "a garden in Arab." In all the delicate colorings and architectural effects of the Far East. The big feature of this hall is an arabesque dome, set at the crossing of the tree-lined aisles. It is studded with lights which give a soft effect to the nearby booths. Garland radiate upward from the dome to the silken canopy overhead. Oriental pennants hang from the ceiling arches, while chandeliers illuminate the balconies.

The stage is decorated most effectively, and is a show in itself. An immense black curtain of jet construction hangs at the back of the stage to take away the effect of crudeness. Against the rear wall an atmospheric blue drapery has been set, against which in focus are placed tall trees and foliage to suggest Arabia.

Upon arabesque gilded columns at the head of the stairway leading from the stage to the body of the main hall are set peacocks of immense size, in full plumage, illuminated by electric lamps in natural colors, which reflect into a faceted mirror. The effect is most startling. A Persian design networks the space to the right and left of the columns. Soft lights tone the whole, giving an Oriental effect of mystery.

The stairways are constructed of African onyx, banked with flowers with a background of fountains which are in constant motion. The main aisle is flanked on either side with trees in full bloom above, which arches stretch, thus setting off the exhibits to the utmost advantage.

In each hall orchestras play almost

constantly, thus giving the visitor a chance to be entertained musically while enjoying the show itself. Every day and evening concerts will be given.

It is not generally appreciated that in number of cars and truck exhibits, together with accessory showings the Boston show takes first place in the world, even surpassing the Paris Salon and the London Olympia show.

The passenger cars on exhibit are as follows: Anderson, Apperson, Auburn, Bay State, Buick, Cadillac, Case, Chandler, Chevrolet, Chrysler, Cleveland, Cole, Columbia, Concord, Cunningham, Dodge, Dorris, Dort, Durant, Duesenberg, Elcar, Essex, Flint, Ford, Franklin, Gardner, Gray, H. C. S., Haynes, Hudson, Hupmobile, Jewett, Jordan, Kissel, Lafayette, Lexington, Lincoln, Locomobile, Marmon, Maxwell, McParlan, Moon, Nash, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Overland, Packard, Paige, Peerless, Pierce-Arrow, Premier, R. & V. Knight, Renault, Reo, Rickenbacker, Roamer, Rollie, Stanley, Star, Stearns-Knight, Studebaker, Stutz, Sterling Knight, Vello, Wille-Saint-Claire, Willys-Knight.

In the basement are the motor trucks as listed herewith: American LaFrance, Chevrolet, Clydesdale, Commerce, C. T. Electric, Cunningham, Dodge, Federal, Ford, Garford, Graham, Gramm-Bernstein, International, Kelly-Springfield, Mack, Maxim, Netco, Pierce-Arrow, Reo Speedwagon, Rugles, Sanford, Snowmobile, Stewart, United, Wachssett, Walker Electric, Yellow Cab, Yellow Coach.

There are seven tractors on exhibit as follows: Bates Steel Mule, Best, Cleveland, Fordson, Holt, Mack A. C., McCormick-Deering.

## CANADIAN LOGGERS PROTEST EMBARGO

VICTORIA, B. C., Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Logging operators appeared before the Canadian Government Pulpwood Commission here yesterday and protested emphatically against an embargo on the export of logs from this Province to the United States. Such an embargo, they declared, would force logging camps to remain idle for an additional month every year by robbing them of one of their most important markets. The loggers disputed the argument that if an embargo were placed on log export all timber would be manufactured here with a consequent expansion of the saw-mill industry.

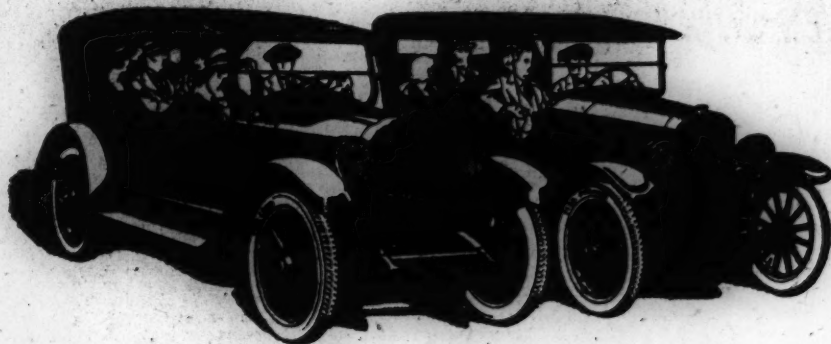
The high duties on saw-mill supplies and materials from the United States, it was stated, would prevent this growth in the milling business. It was argued

also that British Columbia produces a surplus supply of logs every year and the United States, it was stated, is the only available market for them. While there is a strong sentiment here against log export, the British Columbia Government is taking a neutral stand on the matter and is merely arranging to lay all available data on the timber situation before the Pulpwood Commission.

**JAPANESE RETURN INDEMNITY**  
PEKING, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—At a meeting of the Cabinet on Jan. 31 formal approval was given to the agreement which has been drafted relative to the use of the Japanese portion of the Boxer indemnities fund, which Japan proposes to return. The agreement consists of 10 articles and provides that the returned funds shall be spent in establishing museums, libraries, scientific and medical schools, and for paying the expenses of Chinese students studying in Japan.

## COWBOYS TO ROUNDUP CARIBOO WILD HORSES

CLINTON, B. C., Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Thousands of wild horses overrunning the rich grazing lands of the Cariboo district are to be rounded up in a great drive now being organized. Every cowboy in the country will take part. Government officials, ranchers and farmers have combined in an effort to rid the district of a nuisance which is becoming every year more pronounced. The animals captured will be sold at \$5 per head to anyone willing to tame them and those not sold will be otherwise disposed of. There have been roundups of wild horses in the Cariboo in previous years, but when left unmolested for a few years the bands of horses become a menace to the prosperity of farmers and ranchers. On this occasion it is hoped to rid the country of the animals by capture and sale.



# Overland and Willys-Knight Cars Meet 90% of all Purposes

IT MUST be very evident to the stop-and-go policeman directing the traffic streams, how remarkably fast Overland and Willys-Knight motor cars are multiplying on the streets.

These fine cars ride well with the public because they wear well with owners. Sales keep growing bigger and bigger because owners keep telling friends and neighbors about the many unusual satisfactions and economies of these cars.

Variety of models is another thing that attracts the public toward Overland and Willys-Knight. Seven Overland and seven Willys-Knight models—body types to satisfy every conceivable fancy and need of every man or woman who wants a quality car at the most attractive price.

Nine out of every ten automobiles sold today are priced under \$2000. Beginning with the Overland Chassis at \$395 and ranging up to the big, luxurious 7-passenger Willys-Knight Sedan at \$1995, Willys-Overland cars cover this most popular price field from end to end. And with models that are all marvels at the price.

All the Overland models have the big bulldog power of the bigger new Overland engine. And the cradled riding ease of the famous Overland Triplex Springs (patented). And the brute strength of the extra-big Overland rear axle, fortified at every vital point by genuine Timken and New Departure bearings. As for economy, Overland owners get 20 good miles and more to the gallon of gasoline.

All the beautiful Willys-Knight models are powered by the wonderful Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine—the engine that improves with use—the same type of engine used in the finest cars of Europe. The quiet, silky action of this engine is even quieter and smoother at fifteen thousand miles than when new. Carbon only makes it better. No valves to grind. Owners report 50,000 miles without need for tinkering with the engine.

See these cars. You will find one among them that suits your taste from A to Z. Take that one for a ride. Drive it. Try to find its equal in looks, strength, comfort and action at the price!

# Overland and WILLYS-KNIGHT

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.

Exhibited by Boston-Overland Co., Spaces 148-149 Auto Show.

## MOTORISMS

IN PRACTICALLY all the European countries there is a decided tendency toward the use of heavy oils, such as kerosene and oil for the operation of motor trucks. One of the Italian automobile manufacturers has developed a vaporizing system which clears the fuels before they can get a chance to thicken. Two carburetors are used, the upper one serving for the heavy oil and the lower one for the feeding gasoline. The mixture from the heavy fuel carburetor passes into the vaporizer located at the center of the cylinder head, and then into the regular inlet manifold. The two carburetors may be shut off from the engine alternately by means of registering valves, which are linked together in such a way that when one closes, the other opens. It is claimed that with this apparatus the fuel consumption on the test stand is at the rate of 0.9 to 0.95 pound per horsepower.

In Argentina, especially Buenos Aires, the used car problem is assuming rather alarming proportions. To get new business, some of the dealers have made allowances which are all out of reason, being far in excess of the real market value. This has resulted in a second-hand vehicle jam which may become serious. Realizing the situation some of the dealers have banded together and refused to make excessive allowances. Deferred payments on account of the lack of protection to the seller by the Argentine laws are causing some annoyance, but the whole matter will be ironed out before the season gets under way. It looks like a very good year, not only in Argentina, but also in Chile and Uruguay, in spite of the present difficulties. American cars predominate this market almost exclusively.

From March 14-23 inclusive, there will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, an international motor exhibition, under the auspices of La Chambre Syndicale Suisse de l'Industrie Automobile. This meeting will be unusually attractive this year on account of the roads being a bit freer for traveling than has been the case in other years at this season. Alpine traveling and racing is getting more and more popular in the winter months, since the new road clearers have gone into action.

At Barcelona, Spain, from April 2-13, the International Automobile Exposition, under the auspices of the Confederacion de Camaras Sindicales Espanolas del Automovillismo y Ciclismo will be held at the Palacio de Arte Moderno, with the sanction of King Alfonso. No other show in Europe has the local color that Barcelona offers. Cars especially built for the Spanish market, with bodies painted in the warm southern tones, will predominate. Two styles will make the exhibition especially attractive to not only the natives but visitors as well, namely, those cars in the Ford class with special bodies, cut to suit the local fancy, and the most luxurious cars made with all the custom fittings possible. The people of Spain being reflected in their vehicles, there is no middle class of automobiles in any number, the cars being either very expensive or as cheap as possible. Another important factor working toward the success of this meeting is the unusual interest in good roads shown lately by the Government. In the form of appropriations for highway betterments.

Reports from automobile producing centers for the first half of February

show an increase of about 12 per cent over the same period in January, with a very large increase over February of the year before. All over the country automobile shows have produced a sales impetus which cannot be denied. The effect of this has been felt all along the line, even the smallest plants operating on full schedules. Driveways will become more frequent as the roads clear. Movements by freight have been noticeably smooth, cars being at hand when needed the most. Manufacturers anticipate a shortage of bottoms as soon as the orders begin clearing from the factories in volume. Bus manufacturers are busier than ever before in their history, while quick orders are keeping pace with the general demand. The feature of the bus situation undoubtedly is the adoption of American-made busses by one of the large London traction companies. It is felt that on account of service facilities all over the world many of the large Continental centers will shortly follow suit.

To distinguish the various brands of gasoline and fuel oil, it is not unlikely that within a few months colors of various shades will be adopted, mixing with the original fuels, without any damage of any kind. Pink gasoline has been produced by one chemist with satisfactory results, and it seems commercially probable that grades and prices will follow a well-defined color chart. The most definite colors possible will be used so that the variations in degree may be noted at a glance.

Tire dealers and producers are faced with a rather perplexing situation on account of the new balloon tires. The tire manufacturers' division of the Rubber Association has approved a list of 23 sizes of balloon tires to satisfy the demands of the various manufacturers. This is in spite of the fact that the number of tire sizes commonly used as original equipment have been reduced to about eight or ten, up to the advent of the balloon tire. Every tire size adopted works to the disadvantage of the dealer, as it means carrying just so many more tires in stock, increasing the overhead and lessening the profit.





## SEVEN CITIES ON BOWLING PROGRAM

## Competitors to Shoot at New Marks in Five-Man and Doubles Events in A. B. C. Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., March 8.—Forces from Milwaukee, Kansas City, Dayton, Cleveland and St. Paul today will dominate the schedule of events at the One Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment Armory in the twenty-fourth annual tournament of the National Rifle Association. Buffalo, which yesterday was awarded the tourney for 1925, also is represented by teams today. At the annual meeting, where the next tourney was scheduled for 1926, and where elected president, changes were made in the constitution and the apportionment of \$98,332 in prizes was approved. The rumored resignation of Secretary E. J. Connelley, a veteran, secretary failed to materialize.

Bowlers today shoot at new marks in the five-men and doubles events and old ones in the single and all-around events. The Motor Motor Club of Kansas City raised the quintet bidding with a count of 2972, pushing into second place the Dandy Fists of Chicago, who held the record with 2967. The Motor Motor Club, seventh and eighth places, respectively, were seized by Troopers Brothers of Cincinnati, with 2388, Milwaukee Sausage Company, with 2463 and Pollack-Pollack, with 2462.

In the doubles Earl Urban and J. W. Sittlinger of Erie, Pa., climbed out on top with a count of 1273, while Bert

up for third with 1252. No other contenders edged into the first 10 yesterday. In singles, James Sharkey of Detroit gave up the fourth standing with 644, while the best count of the day, 644, Vernon Hardy of Cleveland tied for seventh with 673 and F. Heis of Detroit came in eighth.

In the all-events, Fred Rankin of Chicago hopped into third with 1850. He had 640 in the singles, 585 in doubles and 635 in the quintet event in which he teamed with the Dandy Firsts of Chicago.

For the new high quintet total, the Durkee games were 958, 984 and 1020. K. L. Spellman contributed games of 125, 223 and 602 for a total of 1,510, while Paul Lattner offered 621, his best effort being 226. Tieffers had a final game of 1021 to add to their 883 and 904 of the first two Pollacks had a game of 1065.

Nittingger supplied the largest pinfall for the high doubles count with a series of 673, the games being 213, 255 and 205. Urbán's best game was 214, while the high singles day was 644. In the doubles total, Allen getting 773, Bauer had games of 216, 212 and 246.

**NEW YORK, March 8**—An intensive advertising and publicity campaign will be carried on during the next few weeks to encourage large and small contributions to the fund which will be used for the housing, feeding, transportation and general welfare of the 50 athletes who will compose the American team.

M. Robertson, track coach at the University of Pennsylvania, is expected to be in the United States team at the meeting of the track and field selection committee, today. Robertson, connected with the Olympic teams for 17 years as competitor and coach, has been recommended by the A. A. U. A complete board of coaches and a manager for the team will also be named at the meeting.

**STOUTENBERG DOUBLE WINNER**  
**CLEVELAND, O., March 8 (Special)**—Double victory was scored by Lawrence Stoutenberg of this city against J. R. "Red" Hooton in the United States National Championship Pocket Billiard League. In the opener Stoutenberg won 100 to 60. In the second, his point run of 38 against 25. In the second, his point was 100 to 28 in 17 innings, with a high run of 19 to 15.

**PENNSYLVANIA FENCERS WIN**  
PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—University of Pennsylvania fencing team defeated Hamilton College, 10 to 7, last night. Pennsylvania won the foils, 5 to 4, and the saber, 3 to 1. The épée was tied at two matches each.

**FOR MEN**  
Store in a  
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## Beginners


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**Matt Campbell**, is one  
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*Lower Floor*

NEW ENGLAND





## PURPLE'S WATER OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Team Is Strengthened by the Addition of R. E. Howell.  
Crawl-Stroke Star

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Strengthened by the addition of a crawl-stroke swimmer with world's record-breaking possibilities, the Northwestern University swimming team anticipates with confidence the winning of another team title in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association. In its most recent contest, Coach H. Robinson's team bettered three Conference records, winning a brilliant season. Coach Robinson plans to send a squad to the National Intercollegiate meet in New York City, March 29.

R. E. Howell '27, becoming eligible for competition two days before his initial appearance, swam 40 yards in 18 4-5s, 100 yards in 55 1-5s, and 200 yards in 2:20, breaking relay team which traveled the 160 yards in 1m. 13 2-5s.

The records Howell lowered belonged to his team mate, R. T. Breyer '25, who set the marks in 1923. His initial year in Conference swimming, Breyer took second to Howell's first in the 40-yard event, and the 220-yard relay. Coach Robinson expects him to lower his own mark in this event during the present season.

Other sprinters on the Purple squad are Capt. J. B. Dickson '24, E. Ortlepp '24, and P. H. Corbett '26, all of whom will swim on the relay team with Breyer and Howell during the season at various times, and who should make seconds or thirds in many of the meets including the Conference meet at Chicago on March 15.

In two events, in which men had been trained, intelligibility ruled the contestants off Coach Robinson's squad. R. D. Skelton '26, America's leading breast stroke contestant, left college, while G. E. Dickey '24 is ineligible for competition because of low grades. M. E. Elielsen '24 is a fair competitor in the breast stroke event, and stands a chance to win most of his matches, while W. J. E. Dechert '25 is a close competitor.

In the backstroke, J. A. Scott '24 and L. N. Slott '25 are the best Purple entries. In the plunge, R. B. Dickson '24, and Capt. J. B. Dickson '24 are the best entries. Coach Robinson has to offer, although neither man has more than fair ability in the event, both lacking weight. Howell is competing in this event, but is being saved for the swimming sprints.

A sextet of divers from whom to pick a best man is difficult, in R. E. Lowe '24, P. M. Corbett '26, R. E. Corbett '24, and V. C. Sleight '25, P. G. Ware '26, and G. E. McCoslin '26. Lowe, with three years' experience, is perhaps the best man, with which Richmond Corbett will probably do most of the Purple's diving.

The water basketball team is composed in the main, of new men, Captain Ortlepp being the only man who played on previous teams. O. G. Vinnedge '24, Corbett, G. E. McCoslin '26, L. U. Hanneke '24, E. Settles '24, and Slott will probably play most of the games for the Purple.

**INTERFRATERNITY  
SPORTS ABOLISHED**  
EUGENE, Ore., March 8 (Special)—Interfraternity athletic contests of all kinds were abolished at University of Oregon by action of the interfraternity council. The council is composed of representatives of 17 fraternities on the campus. Interclass competition was proposed and recommended by the council in place of the intramural system.

Higher scholarship was declared to be the aim of the council in making the decision. It was announced by A. L. Lomax, president. Under the present system of interfraternity teams in all sports, major and minor, so much time of students is consumed that proper study is impossible, several members claimed.

The abolishment of competition will create better co-operation between all organizations, and it is believed that class athletics will furnish abundant training for prospective varsity material. All plaques, cups and other awards for interfraternity sports are to be abolished by order of the council.

Sports that will be abolished are basketball, baseball, track, swimming, wrestling, boxing, gymnastics, handball, tennis, and golf.

## The Ruralist and His Problems

SOIL reclamation, whether by drainage or irrigation, carries the romantic appeal of all creative enterprise. The story of the winning of the marshes in the drainage districts of Wisconsin, as told in barest recital of facts of production and failure, of floods, frosts, ditching, cropping—by the settlers themselves, such a contemporary tale of pioneering in a wilderness, of making the waste places to bloom and the swamp to yield fruitfulness, as is rare in this comfortable era.

The farmers who have wrested their farms from the great central marshes of Wisconsin tell their individual stories of drained-land farming in Bulletin 358 of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, prepared under the direction of two soil experts of that State. These drainage districts date back 15 years and include 500,000 acres. The early drainage systems were faulty. By trial and error and such science as was available, the ditches have been improved and extended. There has been no plan of settlement and no agricultural policy. Much of the drainage area was and is controlled by speculators. Each new settler has "gone it alone" and carved out his own home and livelihood by trial and error and sheer grit and ingenuity. "These farmers want more neighbors, but do not want them to make unnecessary mistakes, either in the selection of land or in its management."

And so their experience stories are given. 87 human adventures. Here are bits of one:

"J. J. has 140 acres, half sand and half muck or peat; lived there 13 years; first year broke 40 acres with a log house on it. Spent two years clearing those 40 acres; says a settler on raw peat does not get anything the first few years unless cattle have tramped over it first. New settler should have money to carry him through first year."

"M. has 440 acres; came in 1915. First year broke up 25 acres; could not get on land because drainage was poor; cultivating peat makes it decay; takes two years; keeps 20 head cows; hires most of help; paying taxes, interest and living; refused \$25,000 for farm in 1919."

"C. rents a 120-acre farm about half muck. Working half of it; good garden; good melons, good results with corn,

## YALE RIFLEMEN EXPECT TO MEASURE UP TO OPPONENTS

Rifle Shooting as a Sport at That University Has Made Rapid Strides During Last Few Years

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 7 (Special)—Although Yale did not make a very good showing in the first intercollegiate rifle match which was held in New York last month, the Yale shooters expect to measure up well against their opponents in the dual matches this spring. In the dual matches this spring, the 11 entered in this intercollegiate meet. Capt. F. T. Holmes '25 won a



Capt. F. T. Holmes '25  
Yale varsity rifle team

tie for first honors in the individual matches held. Most of the men on the Yale team are inexperienced, but it is expected that they will develop into excellent shots before the season is far advanced. Rifle as a sport at Yale has made rapid strides, as it has at all institutions in the east during the past few years.

The intercollegiate at New York marked the first time that more than three teams had met together to shoot a match under the same conditions. It was the first large shoulder-to-shoulder contest ever held in intercollegiate rifle shooting, and it was designed especially to answer the objections to what is called the "telegraphic system" of rifle match. Another development in the annuals of rifle this year is the formation of the Northeastern Intercollegiate Rifle League. The aims of this organization are varied. First of all, it was formed to promote undergraduate interest in the sport by selecting those colleges and universities which were natural rivals in other sports. Another aim was the benefit gained from the publicity of such an organization.

Rifle as a recognized sport is only in its infancy and at Yale only since the war has it been given the status of a minor sport. Some of the difficulties that beset it are the lack of a definite program, poor support by undergraduates and the absence of precepts such as govern the more established forms of athletics. On the other hand, these points may also be regarded as advantages, for although there is no set program at Yale one can be developed which best fits conditions, and where the pioneer work is to be done the foundations for a much larger range in activity can be laid.

At Yale. At the present writing, rifle is growing faster than any other sport at the Yale institution.

The greatest handicap is the fact that the teams have not been allowed to meet their opponents, as each team has to do its shooting on its own range, while at the end of its shooting its score is telegraphed to the members of the opposing team. It was to overcome this fault that Yale fostered the New York rifle intercollegiate. The disadvantages of the "telegraphic system" are not hard to find, as the members of the teams are denied the keener interest by association with their rivals, and also each team is firing under slightly different conditions. Last of all, there is no incentive for onlookers to watch a match of this kind. A great mistake was made in the early years of rifle shooting, in the the teams tended to specialists in the prone position, neglecting the kneeling, sitting and standing methods. The increased interest in the four position work has benefited the Yale team.

Led by an able captain, Yale has some very promising material on this year's team. P. H. Ryder '25 placed second among the Yale men at the intercollegiate and is one of the star marksmen of the squad. Another experienced shot is C. F. Elliott '25, who is certain to place in many of the dual matches. P. H. Rydman '25 and H. J. Boulton '25 are two veterans of last year's team who have been showing up well to date. Two other candidates of note are W. F. Roth '25 and B. M. McArthur '26. From last year's freshman class H. F. Howe heads the list of possibilities with W. M. Burt and S. A. Northrup completing the list of men who are expected to compete for Yale in rifle this season.

This team placed fourth in the intercollegiate, but it is expected that the men will make even better showings as the season progresses. Next week McGill University of Canada and Oxford University of England will be met over the wire. Matches with Columbia and Princeton come after these meets while Washington University, which was victorious in the intercollegiate, will be met the week ending March 15. The Crimson shooters are the next opponents of Yale on March 17 and 18. The last two contests of the year will take place with Drexel and University of Chicago as opponents the last two weeks in March. All in all Yale's chances to compete in this hard schedule successfully seem good.

**SAFE HIGHWAYS  
MEASURE FILED**  
New Motor Code in Rhode Island Is Proposed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8 (Special)—Safe highways is the objective of a measure introduced in the Rhode Island Legislature. The bill would greatly increase the powers of the State Board of Public Roads, limited now by a motor code which was enacted for the most part into law when there were less than 10,000 automobiles in the state. There are now more than 90,000.

The new bill, which is sponsored by the Providence Safety Council is practically a revision of the motor code. It apparently has the backing of a substantial position of the General Assembly as shown by attempts at new legislation by individual members.

In substance the proposed law would provide a motor patrolling force, which is now lacking and regarded as greatly needed; would enlarge the scope and facilities for investigating to make reprehensible conduct on the part of licensed operators and owners punishable more speedily and more adequately and would provide a force for the inspection of not only applicants for licenses but licensees.

The bill would prohibit the passing of electric cars to the left, a practice which now, according to police authorities, prevails generally. A section of the bill requires that each licensee must supply copies of his or her photograph to be affixed to the license. Under the bill Rhode Island motorists would be permitted to pass electric cars while standing on a under conditions conducive to the safety of pedestrians.

Inculcated into the bill are general recommendations which the State Board of Public Roads has made to the General Assembly for years. It is regarded that they were ignored principally because no organization like the Safety Council was backing them.

## DARTMOUTH HEAD SAILS FOR EUROPE

HANOVER, N. H., March 8 (Special)—Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College, sailed for Europe from New York today on an educational mission, according to an announcement from the administration officials of the college. Dr. Hopkins, who left here last night, is undertaking the trip in connection with the work of the Dartmouth committee on educational policy and allied committees, studying educational aims and methods in this country and abroad. He will remain in Europe for a month, returning to Hanover during the latter part of April.

**EXPLORERS ENTER WILDS**  
WASHINGTON, March 8.—The dozen members of the geological survey party headed by Dr. Philip S. Smith, recently named to explore the large naval oil reserve in northwestern Alaska, reported to the Interior Department today their departure from the last outpost of civilization. The party has taken 110 Eskimo dogs into the reservation, which covers approximately 35,000 square miles of the most inaccessible region of Alaska.

**CAPABLANCA WINS 25**  
NEW YORK, March 8.—J. R. Capablanca, Cuban holder of the world's championship chess title, won 25, lost four and drew four matches in a simultaneous exhibition with 33 opponents that ended today at the Brooklyn Chess Club. N. S. Perkins, former Cornell University champion, was one of those who defeated the champion.

## CALIFORNIA HAS TENNIS STRENGTH

Anticipate Successful Season in Spite of Loss of Several Last Year's Stars

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Although somewhat weakened by the loss of several of last year's stars, the University of California tennis team has started practice in anticipation of a successful season. Last year, the Blue and Gold was easily the outstanding team in this section of the country. Stanford University was able to take but one match out of the five played.

In the National Intercollegiate tennis championship matches at Germantown, the California team did not fare so well, but the experience that the men gained should be of value this season.

W. J. Bates '23 easily the outstanding man of the squad and ranked in the National tennis ratings in the principal loss to the team while David Conrad '23 will also be missed.

P. A. Bettens '25, fifth ranking intercollegiate player, will captain the team this year. Together with G. D. Stratford '25, the California doubles team, should be especially strong. Bettens and Stratford both gained a good deal of experience in the East last year, when the California team made a tour of a few of the colleges, and they should improve their game considerably. Irving Weinstein '24, state champion of Washington and Oregon and holder of many city titles will be another strong link in the California chain of players. Weinstein played in the Pacific Northwest, last summer, with a great deal of success.

E. G. Chandler '26 former holder of

## Abrams Sets A New Senior Plunge Mark

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 8  
TED ABRAMS, Cleveland, set a new Amateur Athletic Union aquatic record here last night when he won the senior national championship plunge for distance with a mark of 86 ft. 6 in., surpassing the previous record by 2 feet.

Miss Agnes Gersaghy, New York, won the junior national championship 100-yard breast stroke for women in 1m. 39 3/4. Miss Brannesholtz, Buffalo, was second.

The California state junior tennis championship, will very probably be another Blue and Gold star. A. L. Wilson '24 has had a good deal of experience and promises to be the fifth member of the California squad.

G. E. Hillis '27 who won the California state junior championship after Chandler, will probably be the strongest man on the freshman squad.

## Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

George W. Weyand, Buffalo, N. Y.

Maud C. Fehelman, Canton, O.

Mrs. Emma I. Kelly, Freeport, Me.

Mrs. Ruth V. Webster, Reading, Mass.

H. M. Craig, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Lida Shuchit, New York City.

Frieda M. Eastburn, Brighton, Mass.

Grace H. Whitaker, New Salem, Mass.

Mrs. W. S. Putnam, New Salem, Mass.

Mrs. Susan B. Miraflores, Clovis, N. M.

Mrs. Helen M. Soule, So. Freeport, Me.

## BRIGHT BASEBALL FUTURE FOR HARVARD'S FRESHMEN

Coach Davidson Has the Material for a Fine Team in This Year's Candidates

As has been the case a number of times before, Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover academies are this year supplying Harvard University with some of its most promising prospects for the freshmen baseball team. Of the 50 candidates reporting, eight of them come from these two preparatory schools with credible records.

Eleven men are seeking honors as first-string pitchers. From the records of past achievements, Solomon Andrews from Boston Latin School, O. H. Baldwin, who has had four years' experience on the Lawrenceville and Morristown teams, and G. M. Gates, first-string pitcher at Milton High last year, are the most promising. H. C. Phelps has had plenty of experience on the Proctor Academy nine, but he may not be eligible to play. Others who are contending for pitcher are J. H. Booth Jr., from Exeter, J. M. Graves from Technology High, Washington, D. C., G. H. Incalle, formerly at St. Marks, and C. F. Wyman from Rogers-Auburn School.

Y. G. Bloom, with two years' experience at Exeter, and A. J. Cassatt are the leading contenders for catcher. Two of the prospects, H. S. Rogers and H. S. Russell, are not eligible at Exeter, but may come out later. Rogers played three years on the Country Day Academy team, hitting for a percentage of .528 in his last year. Russell was an active member of a high school team for four years. G. L. Bennett, an outfielder, has also expressed his intention of trying out for catcher. He made his "E" at Exeter in hit for 398.

the outfield and batted for 425 last year.

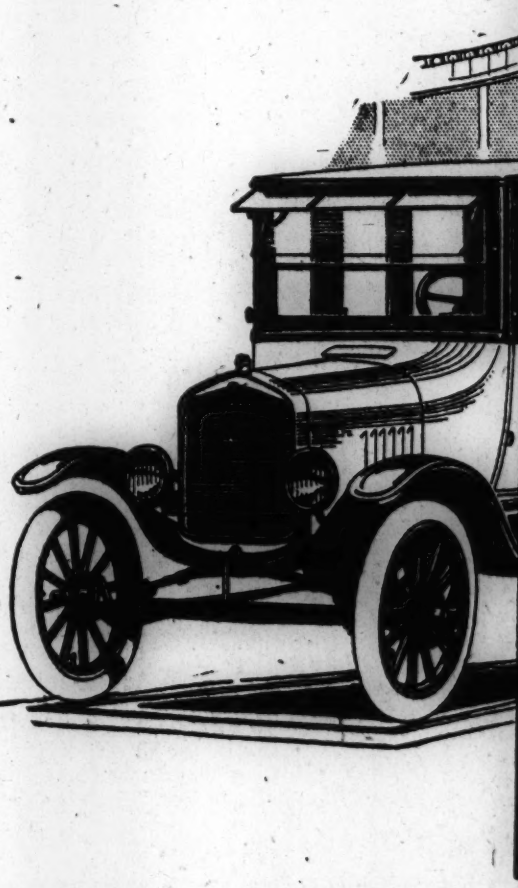
The three candidates for first base are C. D. Coady, W. P. Ellison and B. B. Hadfield, who played third base for the White Plains High School in New York. Ellison covered first base for Andover and Coady performed the same duty at Exeter. Coady, however, is at present on the ineligible list. Second base has the largest number of candidates available. A. A. Gamshaw, a letterman from New Bedford High, R. S. Scott from Groton Academy, and C. O. Erickson from Manchester (N. H.) High are expected to outclass the field at this position. Erickson had a batting average of .326 and a fielding average of .980 at Manchester. Others out for this base are G. H. Irving, Julius Bean, J. B. Durant and R. F. Spindel.

There are two men competing for the positions of shortstop and third base. E. V. A. Debecker from Powder Point and Willard Howard, formerly with the Middlesex School team, will try for shortstop, and Butler Cox, who played two years with Milton High, and William Lilman, three-year man on the team at Exeter, will contest the third-base position.

The outfielders are few, but strong in experience. J. K. Dering, last year's baseball captain at Worcester Academy, and W. S. Hesse, who played four years on the Chestnut Hill Academy team of Philadelphia, should be practically sure of regular positions in the outfield. The Chestnut Hill team won the championship of Philadelphia last year, and Hesse hit for 398.

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This interest will be intensified because of the wider range of choice afforded by the increase in the Ford line to five body styles, two open and three closed types, each of which represents the greatest value obtainable in its particular field.

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## LOUISVILLE POUND CASE IS EXPLAINED

Miss Verhoeff, of Animal Rescue League, Aspects Compromise Was Unavoidable

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 4 (Special Correspondence)—Miss Carolyn Verhoeff, president of the Animal Rescue League of Louisville, has made public a statement in which she defends her action in signing an agreement whereby a certain number of dogs are delivered annually from the city pound to the University of Louisville's Medical School. She declares that the league was faced with two alternatives, either of giving up control of the pound, which after years of hard work it had covered from a place of brutal conditions to an approved animal shelter, or of keeping the pound, accepting the inevitable so far as the medical school was concerned, and of striving for a minimum of hardship on the animals.

### Miss Verhoeff's Statement

The board of the league debated the matter at length, taking into consideration the fact that the pound, if abandoned, would inevitably revert to its former condition. Moreover, the university would obtain unconditionally all the dogs desired. The board members, by the city agent, and the public, asked themselves which course of action would be most beneficial to the animals concerned.

Finally the members of the board decided their duty was plain, namely, to make impossible such conditions in Louisville.

The Board of Safety consented to ratify any agreement which the league might make with the authorities of the medical school for the protection of the animals which the Board of Safety proposed to allow for experimentation. The agreement as finally signed protects from suffering not only dogs obtained from the pound, but every living creature used in the school, and also protects the public, and makes possible the continued co-operation with the league of the most zealous anti-vivisectionists.

### Memorandum of Agreement

The memorandum of agreement between the University School of Medicine and the Kentucky Animal Rescue League, follows:

1. The city pound, under the supervision of the Kentucky Animal Rescue League, shall furnish to the school of Louisville, not more than 250 dogs per year. These shall be furnished in lots of not more than eight on any one day, nor more than five on any one week. The university agrees to spread its work out as much as possible over the school year of 32 weeks, so that the number required in any one week will be kept as low as possible.

2. The league shall not be required to furnish any dogs collected or received in answer to a call from any citizen, or any dog received by the agent of the league, but shall furnish only such dogs, in the numbers specified above, as have been picked up on the streets by the city agent, and condemned to death by the league, under the rules approved by the Board of Safety and posted at the pound. If, for some cause or other, the league has no control, such as the breakdown of the city wagon, illness of the city agent, or unusual weather conditions, the requisite number of dogs cannot be furnished, the league shall not be held responsible. Dogs shall be held at the pound in sufficient numbers to furnish the dogs specified above, but not in numbers greater than the capacity of the pound allows; the "capacity of the pound" at any given time shall be defined by the Board of Safety.

3. The league shall have the right to furnish a nurse, who may obtain from the university and administer to each dog at the pound, one hour before it is to be used, a dose of 10 milligrams of morphine sulphate per kilogram animal, except in such cases where the use of such drug would interfere with the objects of the class demonstration. This nurse may accompany the dogs to the laboratory and may remain with the dogs until the close of the demonstration period to the class, and shall assure herself that every dog is rendered insensible by anesthesia before it is operated upon, and shall assure herself that such dogs, furnished from the pound for class demonstration purposes, are killed at the close of the demonstration while still under anesthesia, and that they do not recover to undergo any suffering. The university reserves the right to see that such nurse is satisfactory in her training and knowledge of anesthesia. She shall maintain silence throughout the class period and make herself as unobtrusive as possible. The nurse shall report to the professor of physiology and pharmacology and the president of the Animal Rescue League for settlement.

4. The nurse employed by the league and approved by the school shall at all times have access to all rooms where animals are kept in the school. If she observes any condition that seems to her inhumane, she shall report immediately to the professor of physiology and pharmacology and the president of the Animal Rescue League for settlement.

which she thinks is inhumane she shall follow the procedure outlined in the previous paragraph. She may ascertain from the teacher, and when animals are to be used for teaching or research, and shall have the right to be present when any operation is undertaken.

### ANGLO-SAXON UNITY URGED BY CHANCELLOR

TORONTO, Ont., March 1 (Special Correspondence)—The most vital factor in the world's life was the relations between the English-speaking nations, and these relations would materially affect the progress of civilization among non-Anglo-Saxon nations, was the opinion expressed by Dr. Howard P. Whidden, Chancellor of McMaster University, at the Empire Club recently. Canada occupies a peculiar position, he said, in that its nearest neighbor was the only great English-speaking nation not in the Empire, and as a result had greater difficulty than the other British Dominions in developing a clear-cut type of national citizenship.

While Canada was not Americanized, stated the speaker, it could not be denied that Canadians bear a greater resemblance to Americans than to any other English-speaking peoples. Dr. Whidden declared that Canada had a decided duty to perform, namely, to make it possible for the United States.

again dispensing hospitality, this time at the wonderful Dutch homestead, Groote Schuur, where Cecil Rhodes once kept open house. The scene was ideal. A background of jagged mountains, tall straight palms, old oaks and the blaring color of bougainvillea, and against this the tall, smiling Earl, the kindly Countess, and Lady May Cambridge reveling in the hot sunshine of South Africa. Also General Smuts, wearing the inevitable lounge suit, and Mrs. Smuts, a quaint Dutch figure in her black, rustling, homely gown. Around them swirled the filmy frocks and gorgeous coloring of the women of Cape Town, while the sun-tanned faces of the men revealed politicians, financiers from the Rand, and the general cosmopolitan crowd that is South Africa.

## EARL OF ATHLONE ASSUMES OFFICE

Governor-General of South Africa Greeted by General Smuts, a Former Opponent

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—It is said that the more democratic a country, the more is its enthusiasm for royalty. Like most new countries, South Africa is essentially democratic. Outside the industrialism which is built upon the gold mines and the diamond fields, South Africa comprises a virile farming community which displays a warm hospitality.

Recently a great welcome was given to the Earl and Countess of Athlone, Dutch and English joined in greeting the new Governor-General and his wife. Yet, throughout the whole of this week of welcome, with its cheering crowds and glittering display of uniforms, there was a distinct lack of ceremony and official rigidity.

The Earl and Countess of Athlone held their first reception of South Africans in the luxurious lounge of the Windsor Castle, the liner that had brought them from England. The Earl knows his South Africa. He fought on the field against the Boers several years ago. It was a singular fact that the first man to welcome him to South Africa was a former enemy, General Smuts. The Prime Minister humorously referred to it in his official speech of welcome.

"I don't know why it is always my luck to come up against my old opponents," he said "but I think it is a reminder to us and it is a constant call to us for breadth of vision and greatness of heart and sympathy when we see what enormous changes have been made in our lifetime here. I am sure that the Earl of Athlone must feel that he is coming to a happy country compared with others. Leaving England, London, in a yellow fog, coming here in this blazing sunshine, he must feel that in this country people cannot be unhappy, and that people must respond to the influences that play upon them and which surround them."

Two days later General Smuts was

## Library and Community Club Combined in McLean, Illinois

Building Erected at Cost of \$18,800, Raised by Stock Issue and Private Donations, Is Self-Supporting

McLEAN, Ill., March 3 (Special Correspondence)—The McLean Community Hall is a dual institution. Like many another community building, it was erected to supply a twofold need; to provide an adequate home for the library, which at the time was in a rented building, and to equip a social center for all community activities.

The library is under the control of the Library Association, and has its own board of directors and officers. It is supported by a township tax. It occupies the front of the building and has an exit on one street, while the community hall opens on the side street, though the two parts are connected by a door. Its main floor consists of the book room and a reading room for children, and the second floor, used during the war by the Red Cross, is now occupied by the local women's club.

The community assembly hall, to the rear of the library, with a seating capacity for 500 persons, is provided with a stage and dressing rooms. In the center of the balcony which runs around three sides of the hall, is a fireproof moving picture machine room. The floor of the hall is of oak and is used for dances, the 500 removable chairs being stored in a space provided beneath the stage.

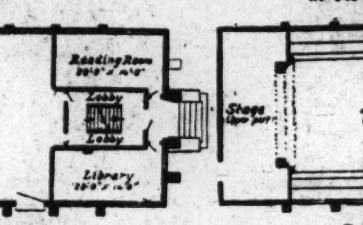
The basement again serves a double purpose. In the large banquet hall

150 persons can be seated at one time, and the kitchen to the rear is furnished with sliding service windows which allow the transfer of food from kitchen to dining room with the greatest possible speed and dexterity. The other half of the basement is used by the township as an office and for voting purposes.

The building, erected in 1917 at a



Courtesy United States Dept. of Agriculture  
Modern Social Center in Illinois Town Utilizes Basement and Two Floors in Its Work



Basement Plan First Floor Plan Second Floor Plan

## LENINE'S ANSWERS TELL LIFE STORY

Questionnaire Leaves Little to Imagination and Is Exhaustive in Its Methods

MOSCOW, Feb. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The official questionnaire which Lenin signed along with other delegates to the Tenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party in March, 1921, is interesting both as a brief thumbnail sketch of the man and as an indication of the questions which Communists are called on to answer. The questionnaire reads as follows:

Q. When were you born? A. In 1870.  
Q. What is your condition of health? A. Healthy.  
Q. What languages do you know? A. English, German, French, badly, and Italian, worse.  
Q. What regions of Russia do you know well, and how long did you live there? A. I know intimately the middle Volga region, where I was born, and grew up until I was 17 years old.  
Q. What Communist congresses did you attend? A. All, except the one in August, 1917. (At this time Lenin was in hiding from Kerensky's police.)  
Q. Have you been abroad? A. In several countries of western Europe, in the periods 1895, 1900-1905, 1908-1917.  
Q. What military training have you had? A. None.  
Q. What is your education? A. I finished the Petrograd University law course in 1891.  
Q. What were your studies up to 1917? A. Literary.  
Q. With what specialties are you acquainted? A. With none.

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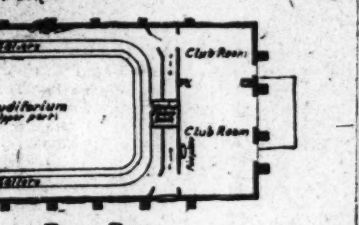
135-137 Main St., WORCESTER, MASS.

total cost of \$18,800, raised partly by the issue of 900 ten-dollar shares of stock to several hundred holders, 75 per cent of whom were farmers, and partly by individual donation, is more than self-supporting. In fact, the optimistic aim of the Community Hall Association is to make all community entertainments free and to rely on the rentals obtained from public dances and private organizations to pay all expenses.

Local dramatics, dances, socials, graduating class exercises, entertainments, suppers, national holiday celebrations, elections, political caucuses, meetings of church societies, farmers' organizations, meetings of the Red Cross, of various lodges, of the township board and other local societies, these all come in the day's work of the community hall.



Courtesy United States Dept. of Agriculture  
Modern Social Center in Illinois Town Utilizes Basement and Two Floors in Its Work



Basement Plan First Floor Plan Second Floor Plan

## COKE OUTPUT INCREASES

PITTSBURGH, March 4.—Production of coke in the Connellsville district during the week ended March 1 was estimated at 222,193 tons, an increase of 18,500 tons over the preceding week's output. Quotations are: Spot furnace, \$4.25; contract furnace, \$4.25@4.50; spot foundry, \$5@5.50.

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## TWILIGHT TALES

Betsy and Eliza

ONCE upon a time two old-fashioned dolls lay forgotten in a trunk in an attic. Each had a body stuffed with sawdust, a hard China head, and little China hands and feet. Their cheeks were rosy red, their China hair was inky black and parted neatly in the middle, their mouths were small and smiling. They were dressed in exactly the same fashion, in bright blue silk dresses with blue silk aprons, white pantaloons and white stockings and black shoes. Their names were Betsy and Eliza.

One day some one took Betsy and Eliza out of the trunk and sent them to a bazaar where dolls and other things were to be sold to help a library. Betsy and Eliza were very much pleased to find themselves out of the trunk and among a great troupe of beautifully dressed dolls, with soft curling ringlets. Then suddenly Betsy and Eliza became aware that they were being looked at with great curiosity by the other dolls, who were whispering among themselves.

"They seem to find us amusing," whispered Betsy to Eliza. "What do you suppose can be wrong with our appearance?"

"I think it's our silk aprons and pantaloons," answered Eliza to Betsy. "No one here seems to wear them."

"But they are very nice silk aprons and very fashionable pantaloons," said Betsy. "They were once greatly admired."

"Times have changed, I dare say," sighed Eliza, "in the 50 years we have lain in that trunk. I can't help noticing that no one seems to be named Eliza or Betsy except ourselves. The other dolls have much fancier names. The one with the golden ringlets tied on one side with a knot of ribbon is named Rosabelle."

Suddenly the doll named Rosabelle turned to them. "Have you come from a good home?" she asked. "Did they have a radio, a phonograph, an automobile, or perhaps an airship?"

Betsy and Eliza gasped. They had never heard of any of these things. It was getting plainer every moment that time had passed them by. Then Eliza answered: "It was a very fine

home indeed; we had a cart, a music box that played three tunes, and my master owned a gold-headed cane."

At this the dolls stared harder than ever. "I fear they will sell for very little," whispered Rosabelle.

A few moments later the sale of dolls began. They were sold at auction—that is, they were held up one by one and people were allowed to call out what they would pay for each doll. The one who offered the highest price bought the doll. Rosabelle sold for \$5.

"Do you suppose anyone will give anything for us?" Betsy whispered to Eliza. "I should hate to be carried back to that trunk."

Then their turn arrived. The man who conducted the auction held up the two little sister-dolls in their silk aprons and pantaloons.

To Eliza and Betsy's surprise everybody laughed with pleasure, and began calling out sums of money. On and on went the bidding until finally the two little dolls were sold for \$25. A lady bought them who said she wanted to put them in her collection of dolls which she kept in a fine cabinet.

Eliza was too well bred to brag but she could not help saying to Betsy as they were handed over to the lady, "It seems that being a little old fashioned does no harm at all."

## 600,000 SEEDLINGS TO BE PLANTED

TRENTON, N. J., March 4 (Special Correspondence)—New Jersey's potential timber supply will be increased by at least 500,000 trees in the spring of 1924, according to an announcement by the State Department of Conservation and Development, as a result of the department's plan for furnishing seedlings of desirable species at greatly reduced prices for forest planting.

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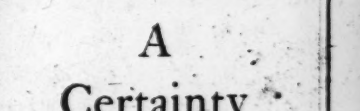
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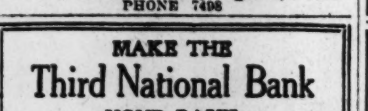
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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Shopping for Dishes

New York.  
Special Correspondence.  
IN FEBRUARY and March, importers and domestic manufacturers of china, glass and earthenware show the first of the samples of their new wares which the retailer will have in stock later in the year.

Probably the most important of the new offerings is earthenware from England, on which are patterns heretofore applied only to expensive china. In response to the demand which has been growing steadily, more than 50 different designs, all of them tested by time, have been made up on earthenware blanks. The woman who has a few treasured pieces of china which have been in her family for years, can now buy the same pattern in earthenware at a quite reasonable price, and so acquire one of these patterns to complete her service. There may be some objection to those who own much of the china, to this application of old patterns to a cheaper ware, but on the whole, it is a valuable offering, for it puts the good old patterns within the reach of everyone.

The success of these earthenware dishes is assured by the wide popularity of the original Coalport pattern called Indian Tree, which has been copied on earthenware by a great many manufacturers, the Chinese pattern bearing the holly bird, the blue onion pattern, and the general adoption of the embossing which Wedgwood made famous.

Many manufacturers are showing embossing—raised designs on the rim of the plate—which are directly traceable to the popularity of the Coalport pattern. The octagon shape is seen in almost every manufacturer's display, and it promises to become increasingly popular. These octagon dishes charm, not only by reason of their shape, but are almost always well decorated. The color scheme of which almost every manufacturer is offering at least one sample is black and orange. The faint black lines are attractive against the white body of the plate, and the small additions of orange are cheerful and not too garish.

The new samples of dinnerware and the smaller sets which the china merchants call "fancy sets" show more color than ever before. Solid colors, however, are not popular, and two-color dishes prevail, especially in the fancy sets. The demand for these fancy sets is growing, due, probably, to the conditions which are forcing families into smaller and still smaller quarters. Twenty-three pieces are ample for small families, and can be disposed of in the small cupboards provided in modern apartments.

Glass Assumes New Functions.  
Added to this is the growing use of glass. Glass salad plates, soup plates, large flat plates, and even glass cups and saucers, made in Czechoslovakia, are offered. These cups and saucers are to be seen in opaque, white, and in diverse colors, all of them with black handles. Buyers order a few dozens of these for samples, but prefer to wait before placing large orders until they see how the public reacts to this new use of glass. Many buyers, however, express the opinion that cups and saucers will be popular, especially since other articles of tableware can be had to match, if a demand for them arises.

An unusual amount of black is being used on the new wares, especially on German goods, many of which are somber in design and seem to reflect the melancholy of the artists who design them.

Not all of the black ware is somber, however, as can be seen by the table photographed. In this case the ware is English, and the black is combined with the loveliest rose color imaginable. The outside of the cups, the major portions of the plates and saucers, and the inside of the bowls and vases are black, while the rest is rose of a shade that matches the candles and the roses in the bowl.

It is more than a fad to use such dishes as this black-and-rose set, and to carry out the rose color in glass. Transparent rose-colored glass soup plates, salad plates, fancy plates of all sizes and bowls for all purposes can be had to match, and while such a colorful table may be startling to come upon unexpectedly, it is a cheerful one at which to partake of food.

A manufacturer explained that the use of so much color in dishes was directly traceable to the fashion of plain walls, and the use of paint for the walls, instead of wallpaper, especially in new homes and apartment houses. The lack of pattern and the neutral tint of the walls allow the

use of much more color in the decorative accessories.

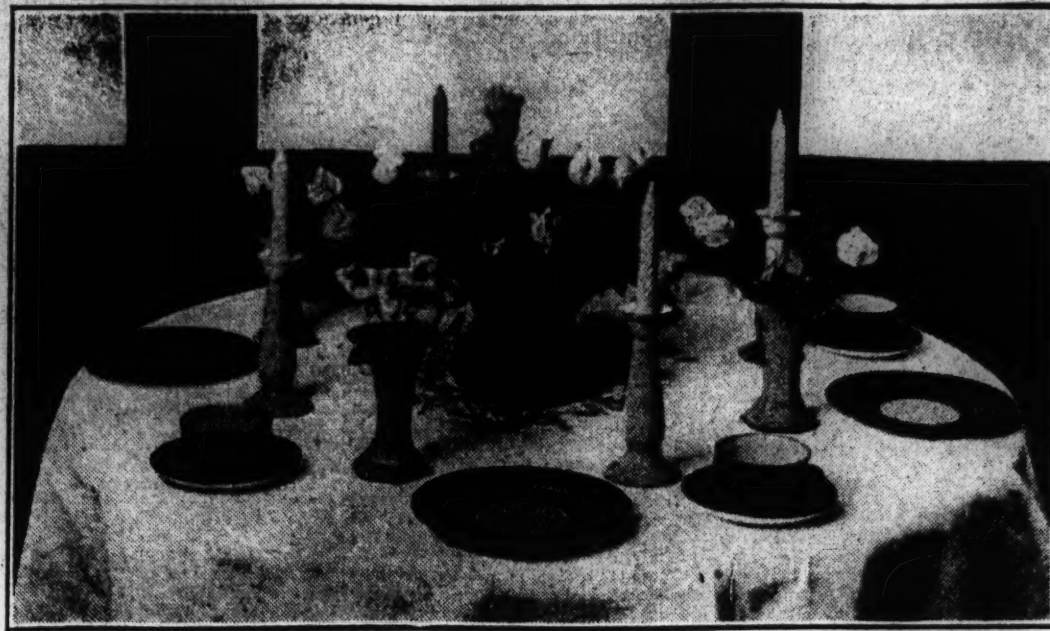
Dishes are to be had to please all tastes, but the indications are that colored glass in stemware and glass plates will be very popular. Lustres are used, not only in the small sets, but in dinnerware, as are plain colors in the ordinary glass. Many of the dishes which show a white ground have large colorful decorations, and many others have colored rims with floral decorations above them.

The hostess of this year may serve her soup from rock crystal plates or from glass plates to match the color of her soup. She can have sets of glass plates in various colors and use crystal today, pale green tomorrow, and a dainty rose the next day, depending upon the color scheme of her gown and her dinner—for these lovely bits of colorful glass are surprisingly inexpensive. Much of the glass is unadorned, and much shows etched, cut and engraved patterns, to suit all tastes and all purses.

## Colors for Sale

New York.  
Special Correspondence.  
"IT SEEMS to me that Americans are afraid of color!" The speaker was the manager of a tiny shop on Lexington Avenue, and Fifty-Seventh Street, New York. Certainly his criticism could not be justly applied to the contents of her shop. It was filled with embroidery, pottery and woven materials made in central Europe, chiefly Hungary, and color blazed everywhere. But the color was so skillfully used that it was never garish, imagine stripes in black cotton hand embroidered in a conventional flower design with wool thread of brilliant purples, sharp greens, magentas, bright pure blues and yellows, which yet achieved a harmony that seems impossible when one only hears of it. These stripes are made in Hungary by peasant women and are bought by New York dressmakers to trim smart dark dresses, on which their effect is very pleasing. There were also some white shirt waists which had been embroidered in Hungary in the most brilliant colors.

In the work room at the back of the shop, a dozen young Russian women (refugees, all of them) were embroidering, with unbelievable rapidity, silk dresses of most original design and attractive appearance. These gowns are all cut, fitted, and made to order. The purchaser may select any shade of the heavy crepe de chine used in the shop and decide in a general way the color of the embroidery to be used. The waist is finely pleated and has a wide band of elaborate smocking around the neck. On the sleeve, just below the shoulder, is a large flat square of embroidery which repeats the color of the smocking. The sleeve trimming is



A Table Set With English Earthenware, in Which Black Is Combined With Rose Color. Flowers and Candles Match the Color, Which Appears in the Rims of the Plates, the Outside of the Cups and the Inside of the Bowls

characteristic of these dresses and very becoming. Another wide band of smocking encircles the low waist line. Both waist and skirt are pleated in an original and attractive way. After the skirt is hemmed and the waist lengths are cut, these pieces are gathered (and gauged) with stitches a little more than half an inch long across the material in rows about two inches apart all the way down the material. The stuff is then thoroughly dampened, the threads drawn up tight (which gathers the material into close pleats), tapes are sewed across the top and bottom and then the pieces are tacked or hooked on a flat clean wooden board and very much stretched. When the material is dry it is taken off the board, the tapes are removed, the gathering threads cut and pulled out, and then the skirt and waist pieces are found to be laid in irregular, hand-made-looking pleats.

Dinner tables in country houses could be most charmingly set with table linen and pottery from this shop. Large table covers of heavy linen, decorated in a bold cross-stitch design in color and with 12 napkins to match, can be obtained here for a moderate sum. The Rumanians have sent excellent table covers also. They are made of strong linen, with heavy embroidery on drawn work. It is all white. The Hungarian pottery plates and other table fittings are thick and heavy, it is true, but they are neither coarse nor crude.

The hard insoluble varnishes are more difficult to remove, and it is usually advisable to leave them to the expert. The amateur, however, may successfully use the method of paring. This consists of laying on a coat of fresh varnish after all surface dirt and dust has been wiped away. The new varnish will attach itself to the old, and then both may be taken off without difficulty. This is achieved by laying the picture flat and covering it with a mixture of equal parts of methylated spirits and turpentine, and allowing it to soak until the varnish is in a jelly state, when it is easily removed with a cotton pad used very lightly.

When the varnish has been removed, exposing to view the clean paint beneath, the painting will require re-varnishing. Mastic varnish, to which has been added a little rectified spirits of turpentine (remember the word "rectified") should be used. Shake them up together and warm well before use. The varnish must be poured

into a clean saucer or other vessel and any remaining after use should be thrown away. Many people learn only from bitter experience that varnish once exposed to the air is spoiled so far as its storing properties are concerned, and if poured back again ruins the good varnish also.

**Dryness Essential.**  
The canvas, room, and day must be warm and dry. The picture should be placed horizontally face upward and a little varnish applied at the corner and rubbed rapidly with a dry hog-hair brush over the whole adjoining surface. The brush strokes must be parallel with the sides of the canvas, and this procedure repeated until the painting is finished. Apply thinly but not too thinly, or no gloss appears. If too thick it will not form a smooth surface. Work rapidly and do not rework over any patch or the job will be spoiled. When complete leave the picture flat for a few hours to dry. Do not use a brand-new brush for varnishing. It is likely to hold split points of bristles which always manage to rub out on the painting, thus spoiling the clear, glossy appearance of the work.

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## Cleaning Oil Paintings

IF OIL paintings are bright and clear, radiant with freshness and color, a room cannot look dull and unattractive no matter how simply furnished it may be. Yet in many homes all the life and color of the oil paintings is hidden beneath a coating of dust and smoke which has probably taken many years to accumulate. If such pictures are well cleaned and a little attention occasionally given to their welfare they will never again go back to a gloomy appearance.

To insure good results the hints given in this article must be followed carefully and great patience exercised. First, remove the canvas from its frame and dust it with a light brush. If the canvas is at all loose or saggy very gently tap the little wooden wedges at the corners of the stretcher. Use a very light hammer, and give each wedge a slight tap; then, if the canvas is still loose, give each wedge in turn another slight tap until the canvas is quite taut.

The next operation is nothing more than the application of clean water. Lay the picture quite flat, and use a fine sponge or camels leather. The cleaning must be done very gently, and in no circumstances must soap or soda be used. All stains made by flies, surface deposits of smoke, dust, etc., are thus obliterated. This simple water method is often capable of removing the dirt which has accumulated on the surface of the painting.

storing to pictures their original appearance, but should the picture be in a very bad condition the varnish will have to be removed. It is necessary here to say that the amateur should not try his pretence hand upon paintings on worn-earthen panels or frayed canvas. Neither should he touch blistered or unvarnished paintings. These are better left to the expert.

There are two kinds of varnishes, soluble and insoluble. The former may be recognized if, by dampening a corner, the surface becomes sticky. Soluble varnish may often safely be removed by friction with the flat ends of the fingers. This causes it to fall away in the form of a white powder. Another method is to use two pads of cotton wool. One should be moistened with an equal mixture of methylated spirits and turpentine.

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## A Woman Who Creates Values

**MRS. HELEN W. VAN BUREN** found herself in 1920 the proud possessor of a decoration from the French Government, some shares of stock which no longer paid dividends, and a large house in the country which was heavily taxed and which consumed untold quantities of coal. This house was on a small estate—Brook Hollow Farm, New Windsor, N. Y.—and although a good deal of food was raised there, the owner had cultivated his land not for a living, but as a hobby. In these days, with "hired men" at \$4 or \$5 a day and scarce at that, most people would consider a place like Mrs. Van Buren's a white elephant. It could not be rented for what it was worth and she did not wish to sell it, for it was her lifelong home.

Mrs. Van Buren, however, did not consider the house and its broad acres a liability. On the contrary, to her they represented a magnificent opportunity for making an income in a congenial way. She would raise fruit and vegetables, preserve and then sell them. The fact that she had very little capital and that no one in town knew where laborers were to be found did not daunt her in the least. She found all the labor she needed. To her one-time chauffeur, who had lived with her family since he was a child and to whom she had taught all there is to know about an automobile she gave a partnership interest in the business.

During the first summer Mrs. Van Buren herself toiled in the fields 10, 12, or more hours a day. To her one-time chauffeur, who had lived with her family since he was a child and to whom she had taught all there is to know about an automobile she gave a partnership interest in the business.

The first year's output was bought almost entirely by friends. Everything was delicious. Mrs. Van Buren paid all her bills for labor and materials; paid herself at the rate of \$2 a day for her work, and also a small interest on whatever sum she considered represented her capitalization.

The next season she raised more food and sold more. All the friends

who had bought the previous year came back with larger orders and brought new customers with them. In the holidays she advertised special baskets of goodies—wonderful jellies and preserves in dainty glasses. They had an enormous sale. That showed her the wisdom of starting regular winter work in order to get a full year's services out of her plant. She thought of candy, and decided to achieve a professional excellence by means of study with an expert. When she finished the course she could make all the standard kinds of candy and soon began to invent new ones. Orders poured in. Indeed, the demand was so persistent that it had to be satisfied all through the busy spring planting season and the cooking and canning season of the summer and autumn. This was most fortunate as, in her third season, drought overtook her. Her two great specialties are corn and peas. All her food is as good as the best commercial preserved foods, but her corn and peas are in a class by themselves, having exactly the flavor of those vegetables when just picked and freshly cooked. Peas and corn suffered especially in the drought, and she had acres planted to them.

One would think that Mrs. Van Buren might fairly have been called a very busy woman, but she felt that she still had too much surplus energy! Last spring, therefore, she opened part of her house as a lunch room where she could serve light refreshments, show and sell her candies and preserves, and exhibit her model kitchen. This was a clever idea, for her house being on the state road to Albany, many hundreds of people pass each day. When they see the lovely old house by the roadside, with its hospitable invitation to enter and refresh themselves naturally they come in, are introduced to the dainty canning kitchen, buy one or two samples and then in the course of time become regular customers.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## Gilbert and Sullivan Anew

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

IN HIS book "Since Césaire" Mr. Clive Bell remarks that the nineteenth century invented nothing except the electric light and Queen Victoria. The omission of Gilbert and Sullivan will tempt indignant Savoyards to say of Mr. Bell what Mme. Du Iff said of Voltaire—he has invented history.

The nineteenth century is, in fact, rapidly becoming the property of those who invent history. Horse buses, horse-haired chairs and sofas, hansom cabs, wax chandeliers, antimacassars, wax fruit, steel engravings in Oxford picture frames, and other relics of the time when Sims Reeves thrilled our aunts and great aunts by inviting Tennyson's Maud to come into the garden and "Phummy" contraltos searched all England, in the most unlikely places, for Sullivan's Lost Chord—all these are quickly vanishing into a world that is but paper and ink. Let us glance at a London evening of March, 1885, when "The Mikado" was produced at the Savoy Theatre.

Irving is away in America, so we miss that solid block of people in his old pit entrance; and Toole is on tour in the provinces; but the Bancrofts are at the Haymarket, Henry Arthur Jones' play, "Saints and Sinners," is at the Vaudeville, Wilson Barrett is acting in Lord Lytton's play "Julius" at the Princess in Oxford Street. Edward Terry is convulsing the public at the Gaiety in the burlesque "Mazeppa"; W. S. Renley is causing the audience at the Globe to roll in their seats as he hables of milk and bath-tubs in "The Private Secretary"; Charles Wyndham is dazzling a crowded house in the humors of "The Candidate," at the merry little Criterion; promenade concerts are being given at Her Majesty's, and there is a circus at the Opera House in Covent Garden. (Walbrook.)

Popularity and Fame

Querulous critics of the British National Opera Company may argue that we still have circuses at Covent Garden, but even a shameless pessimist must allow that English music has moved with giant strides since 1885. The present writer found recently in the "twopenny" box of a Charing Cross Road bookseller a small musical biography, published in London about the same year. Stanford is described as a talented and rising young composer; Parry, Mackenzie, Barnby and Stainer are there; even Confucius (550-479 B. C.).—"The celebrated Chinese philosopher"—is there: "reported to have written a song book; but Elgar, Strauss and Grieg, to take three notable examples, are conspicuously absent. Schumann, Brahms and Wagner, all get a very meager allowance. Sullivan, it is interesting to see, is very much there, for he occupies almost the space allotted to Beethoven, if less than that given to Mendelssohn. "It says much for his good taste," observes the biographer quaintly, "that he was one of the first, in modern times, to depart from the old 'psalm tune' style of setting a song of three or four verses to the same music, regardless of varied expression in the poetry. On the contrary, he, in many cases, has written music differing more or less to every verse of the song."

After reading this tribute to Sullivan, involuntarily one's thoughts jump to 1963. Will any book-thunder then die out of the "twopenny" boxes of the Charing Cross Road a hidden compliment to the good taste of—and? Sullivan has certainly paid the penalty of an excessive contemporary popularity. Perhaps by 1963 some of our bright young modernists will have reaped the reward of an excessive contemporary unpopularity.

We know that Gilbert, whose "foe was folly and his weapon wit," and who foresaw clearly enough the failure of Sullivan's attempt at grand opera, could never understand why the public preferred William the Conqueror and irresponsible to William the Silent, and the word must be used—Sentimental. As Gilbert wrote 70 plays, he was never William the Silent. The public, which does not enjoy itself without recognizing the fact, knew better, of course, than either of them.

Jokes Still Fresh

What first strikes one about this paradoxical pair is a paradox—that setting an Englishman's jokes to music. This was quite a good joke to begin with. To a foreigner, no doubt, it may seem in the natural order of things that an Englishman's jokes should be 37 years old, but a visit to "Ruddigore" at Prince's Theatre the other evening proved that Gilbert can achieve that age and yet remain fresh. In fact, the Englishmen remain Englishmen, one cannot imagine these jokes growing what the lady-novelist—slightly editing a metaphor beloved by low comedians—described as hirsute appendages. Set to music, Gilbert's quips are irresistible.

Sullivan's music has not for us quite the sparkle it had for our parents. Constantly one caught one's attention wandering in the direction

of the Albert Hall and the Crystal Palace. And when in the second act Sir Ruthven Murgatroyd's bold baronet ancestors step down from their picture frames, the gallery of Ruddigore Castle is haunted by the echoes of forgotten oratorios.

But unless one is a member of a choral society, it is practically impossible today to get back and listen as they listened in 1887, interesting as that experience must be. If Sullivan was overrated by the Victorians that is no reason why Georgians should underrate him. The distinguished critic quoted at the beginning of this article tells us that when

it was rumored in Paris that the admired Prokofiev, composer of "Chout," had said he detested ragtime, the consternation into which were thrown some fashionable salons "was as painful to behold as must have been that into which were thrown parlors and vicarage gardens when Professor Huxley began pouring cold water on Noah's Ark." And we have heard of what Jean-Aubry happily calls the "scandal" of Stravinsky's admiration for Tchaikowsky. It would not in the least surprise the present writer if one day soon Goossens or Bliss created a first-rate "scandal" about Sullivan.



Vladimir Golschmann

## Two Young Conductors

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

VLADIMIR GOLSCHMANN, director of music for the Swedish Ballet, is no doubt among the men to be heard from next in orchestral affairs. Frank Waller, who has been giving symphony concerts in Munich and Vienna this winter, is probably also among them. It would seem almost inevitably so, because those who are to stand at the head of musical organizations tomorrow must be the young men who are doing the preparatory practice today.

First the elder craftsman, later the apprentice. After Hans Sachs mending our shoes, then David.

Mr. Golschmann has had much to do with recent music, having directed numerous presentations of it in Paris. Which ought to mean that he knows the old masters well. For measurements in art are wont to prove about as broad as they are long. The person who has the surest vision of the future is likely to be the one who has the firmest grasp on the past. Mr. Waller, too, explores the modern field, making himself acquainted with Mahler, Scriabin and Williams, while at the same time he grounds his programs on the standard repertory, accrediting himself as an interpreter of Wagner, Brahms and Tchaikowsky.

Two new names, then, for the music world to get used to the sound of—Golschmann and Waller—the one, a European figuring in the activities of America; and the other, an American taking a hand in those of Europe. Of the two, let Mr. Golschmann suffice for discussion just now. He, accounting for himself to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, noted that he was of Russian ancestry, and native to France. He professed to understand the temper of the Russians, in spite of never having lived amongst them, and he expressed satisfaction at being close in thought and feeling to their

music as well as his fellow countrymen's. With that by way of generality, he declared himself disposed to the special topic of conducting. And encouraged to go ahead, he set forth his case.

"People usually admit," said he, "that a pianist may be a virtuoso early in his career. Indeed, they often like him better than later. They often find a flame in him as a youth that they miss in after years. Now, experience is without question a good thing; but the fact is that a man who does not make a good showing with an orchestra as a young fellow seldom does at all. What he needs is certain special gifts. To be a good musician is necessary, but not the whole thing. More than anything else, he must have a talent for command. That I may indicate how important a place in the matter command holds, suppose a conductor to have before him 90 men, all good instrumentalists. Do you fancy he can leave every one of them to present the music his own way? You may be sure he cannot. The outcome would be 90 interpretations.

"The conductor, I grant you, must take care to preserve that in his men which makes them effective performers."

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## Music in Provincial France

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

ON THE occasion of a course of lectures delivered at the request of some French or Belgian musical societies, I have had the opportunity, during the last two months, of addressing audiences at Etampes, Roanne, Valence, St. Etienne, Le Puy, Nîmes, Montpellier, Mazamet, Castres, Bayonne, Marseilles, Chambéry, Strasbourg, Nancy, Luxembourg, Liège, Ghent, Verviers, Mons, St. Omer, Abbeville, Honfleur and Le Havre—that is to say, in cities in the north as well as in the south, some large and some small, as they are called in France and Belgium, for the largest, with the exception of one or two, had fewer than 150,000 inhabitants, while the population of the smaller ones did not, in some cases, exceed 10,000 people.

Furthermore, my lectures were given either on behalf of musical societies where it is not usual to hear anything else than music, or of literary societies which, as a rule, are not interested in musical questions. I shall refer, on this occasion, only to the French part of my journey. I am not going to conceal the fact that, without mentioning the many personal

gratifications I found in it, I felt a real satisfaction in observing an astonishing improvement in the musical taste of the French provincial towns and in their appreciation of music.

This is a subject little known to foreigners and, in this connection, I need only refer to the statement recently made by the editor of The Musical Digest, who declared that in France there were regular symphonic concerts only in Paris, whilst I can testify that I have heard some at Nancy, Strasbourg, Lyons, Angers, Bordeaux, Nantes, Toulouse, Brest, St. Etienne, and Dijon, not to speak of pleasure resorts or casinos. The circumstance which explains the ignorance of foreigners who, beyond Paris, know in France only Deauville, Biarritz and the Riviera.

One thing is certain and that is that some little towns, where we should never have dreamed of going, only five or six years ago, in connection with music, now possess very well-organized associations which, in the winter, provide a series of chamber music concerts, the programs of which are often of a better artistic quality than those of big towns. In this respect the improvement is especially noticeable in the south of France, between Toulouse and Marseilles, which, until recently, appeared to exhibit no taste except for the worst productions of Italian operas and singers' quick performances.

Best Works Performed

Now, towns like Carcassonne, Cette, Narbonne or Béziers, under the impulse given by a few amateurs, have chamber music and music-lovers' concerts where the best musical works, ancient or modern, are performed before attentive audiences. I might mention more than one of these little towns with 20,000 inhabitants where, during the last four or five years, societies have been founded which hold concerts regularly, attended by 300, 400, or even 500 members; some of them even are already obliged, for want of sufficiently large halls, to refuse new members. I might mention the examples of societies which have hitherto devoted their attention to illustrated lectures, and which, after having started giving chamber music concerts to their members, found the number of their subscribers doubled.

The resources of these societies are naturally small and their annual budgets limited, but, in a way, this

is being poor. But I realize that many of the world's supreme musicians have had to tread a long, hard, rocky road—and even then it didn't always bring them to fame and fortune, by any means.

So I am not discouraged. I have been fortunate in good and loyal friends. Of the critics I ask nothing more than the fair treatment I have always received—the judgment on my merits, with no fear or favor.

"I realize keenly that the Negro who makes a place for himself in any form of art does more than win for himself a little niche. The others who struggle against discouragement see what he has accomplished, and tell themselves that what he has done they can do also. Therefore I am very anxious to make good. When I leave Africa I shall undertake a concert tour in Europe—France, Germany and England. I owe everything to my American teachers, and to my training in the Fisk Jubilee chorus, but I believe I shall come back to America a better singer for the liberal education of foreigners and the audiences of other lands."

Now that he has sung before the King and Queen of England, won the plaudits of the most sophisticated hearers in Paris again and again, and received the conspicuous honor of singing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, no trace of vanity appears in his demeanor: he is as innocent of vainglory as when he went away that morning in his plain brown suit, with smiling eyes and a firm handshake of farewell. When such a man succeeds, all who know him must be glad.

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helps the organizers in their task. Having no large means at their disposal, these societies escape the evil which besets all the big towns in the world, namely, the craving for virtuosity and that discreditable habit of going to a concert to hear an artist without troubling in the least about what kind of music one is going to hear. These provincial audiences meet to listen to works, hear comments about them, and understand them, or, at any rate, place them in some historical or artistic category which will help the audition. When a town has no instrumentalists capable of performing certain difficult works, these societies are not ashamed to appeal to some instrumentalist in a neighboring town. Several small towns club together to engage an artist or a lecturer.

The Small Town Audiences

In the course of my musical lectures, in which I presented and commented upon works extending from Couperin to Stravinsky, I observed that the best audiences were often to be found in small towns. People there are not blasé and surfeited with an excessive number of concerts and their taste and appreciation are not perverted by the exhibitions of virtuosity. These audiences are attentive and soberly enthusiastic. Many a time I met, at the end of the lecture, members of the audience who came to ask me where they could find such a work or such and such a critical book. This, in my opinion, is worth more than all the clapping.

When we think that 10 years ago a large number of those towns hardly knew any other concerts than charity concerts where, on the program, appeared at the same time a singer from the "Opéra" (to which she might have belonged half a century ago), and a comic singer when he happened not to be an acrobat, we can see a wonderful progress which few people, even in France, suspect. I can confidently state that there are now in France over 100 towns where audiences ranging from 200 to 1,000 people, according to the population, meet from four to twelve times during the winter to hear the best musical works, old and new, and who listen to them not only with pleasure, but also with discrimination.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Music News and Reviews

Mr. Schneevogt Conducts  
Boston Symphony Concert

The eighteenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with George Schneevogt as guest conductor, given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, was:

Beethoven—Overture to "Leonore," No. 3, Op. 48.  
Mozart—"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik."  
Strauss—"Don Juan."  
Sibelius—Symphony No. 2 in D major, Op. 43.

Of course, the main interest of the afternoon centered about the personality of the conductor. Although generally the guest conductor system, so prevalent in certain parts of Europe for the last few years, is hardly conducive to the highest state of perfection in orchestral playing, yet now and again an exception serves a good purpose. The exception of yesterday, if it served no other purpose, must have brought home to the audience of these Friday afternoon concerts how fortunate they have been in Mr. Montoux as a conductor.

For it was he and he alone who formed the orchestra as it now is, and without his years of painstaking labor the magnificent instrument upon which Mr. Schneevogt wrought his will would not now have been in existence.

Judging Mr. Schneevogt's conducting by a single hearing it would be difficult to over-praise it. Playing music which has long been familiar, he nevertheless succeeded in arousing and maintaining interest in his reading of it. And this was never done through the spectacular means so often resorted to by a visiting conductor. Mr. Schneevogt quite evidently is more deeply concerned with bringing about an adequate interpretation of the music than with using it for personal display. Hence we were favored yesterday with a performance of Beethoven's "Leonore" which was distinguished for its imaginative beauty and for a keen appreciation of its dramatic import; a performance of Strauss' bombastic tone poem no less effective; but above all for a rendering of Sibelius' second symphony that revealed unsuspected beauties in a work which, in spite of its comparative familiarity, has to a certain extent been enigmatic.

Dorothy Silk Presents  
Concert of Old Music

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Dorothy Silk gave a concert of old music at Wigmore Hall on Feb. 11, and a crowded audience arrived to hear her. Not long ago Steinway Hall, smaller by some 100 seats, would have sufficed. Now Wigmore barely held the numbers eager for entrance and there was almost a scrimmage for programs. A borrowed one showed that the concert began with a duet by Schütz, little known, sung by Dorothy Silk and Stuart Robertson, with Dr. Harold Darke at the piano, followed by a duet by the same artists, in which the cantata "Die Seele ruht in Jesu Händen," with Dorothy Silk as soloist and the instrumental parts played by a group of six artists who had drawn round her—Messrs. Leon Goossens and the Philharmonic Quartet among them.

In an aria from another Bach cantata (No. 57) Stuart Robertson did excellently, his fine voice and dignity of style leading a programless late comer to mistake him for Radford, the eminent English bass.

Four songs by Campion, Bartlett, Dowland, and Purcell, with string quartet accompaniment arranged by Keel, fascinated everyone by their charm and the delightful lightness and grace with which Miss Silk sang them. A repetition of Bartlett's "What Thing Is Love" was inevitable; so too was an encore after Purcell's "Nymphs and Shepherds," though here Miss Silk gave another song by Purcell, namely the "Hornpipe." More Purcell followed in the two duets, "The Echo Song," one of which, "Upon A Quiet Conscience," was particularly characteristic and beautiful.

Of the performance of Mozart's Quartet in E major for violin, viola, cello and bass by Leon Goossens, R. Jeremy and Cedric Sharpe it is impossible to speak too highly. What the audience thought is shown by the fact that they insisted on encores of the whole of the last movement.

Dorothy Silk has quite surprising health control, a vocal production that seems well-nigh perfect and a temperament that enables her to sing the florid passages in seventeenth century music with a certainty and joyfulness almost rare. Her singing of "The Echo Song," "Amantissime Sponse, Jesu," as given by her, made an inspiring end to one of the best concerts of the season.

Myra Hess Soloist  
at a Hallé Concert

MANCHESTER, England, Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence).—The sixteenth Hallé concert on Thursday last resembled its predecessor of the previous week, which was deprived of the presence of Busoni, in being below the average of interest of these fine concerts. Myra Hess was the soloist, and

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Two Idols Re-examined

George Gissing, A Critical Study  
By Frank Swinnerton  
Doran, \$2.

R. L. Stevenson, A Critical Study  
By Frank Swinnerton  
Doran, \$2.

Stevenson, as Gissing, is a hero to his critical valet, Mr. Swinnerton. The author of "Nocturne" and "Septimus" is no more a critic of literary wares; he pays his subjects the respect of treating them seriously, and he pays himself the respect of treating them critically. In neither of these books will one find that cloying adulation which almost invariably masks intellectual sterility. Swinnerton, as critic, has his men to explain, to appraise, to analyze and synthesize; Swinnerton, as artist, has himself to express. As a result, neither Gissing nor Stevenson emerges unscathed, while the reader, however much he may disagree with Swinnerton in essence or in minor detail, may not grudge him the tribute that is due to artistic integrity.

Gissing wrote from the head, not the imagination. His novels lumber along in post-Victorian fashion and contain, when viewed as a whole, two or three basic ideas which reappear frequently. He is for the emancipation of women "from their ignorance and servility"; he is for the emancipation of mankind from dogma (yet intellectually he was himself intolerant); he had a love of nature—a fondness which he attributed to "the reading at an early age of 'The Old Curiosity Shop'—as pretty a compliment as one might desire to see paid to Dickens." He was a wide reader, seemingly not content with the native fiction of his day and turning, for deeper pleasures, to such foreigners as Dostoevsky, Turgenyev, Balzac, Victor Hugo, and Daudet. He was deficient in that sense of humor which enables one to eye oneself in proper perspective with the rest of the world. His laughter, as he himself has said, was "from the throat rather than the midriff."

**Rare Phrases**  
Swinnerton, in one of those rare phrases that illumine these two books, has described the effect of Gissing's temperamental restraint upon his novels as producing the impression of "moving stiltedly like a shy man under observation." He denies to Gissing either the highest kind of imagination or the deepest emotional understanding. He refuses, and rightly, to permit a personal sympathy for the man and his trials to becloud one's critical estimate. "Do not let us pity Gissing; let us select what is worthy of sincere admiration, and let the rest die. Gissing himself would surely have desired this, for he was a critic and a man of letters."

In the course of his travels, Gissing found his way to America. It is of some interest that, before going West on an emigrant ticket to Chicago, he bought his beloved classics in Boston. Long before he was out of his teens, indeed, he had won high honors in the classical studies. The circumstances of his marriage no doubt colored the course of his later novels. The legend of his perpetual war, however, is dismissed by Swinnerton, with the aid of Wells and Harrison, as a false creation. Swinnerton is no man to aid his subjects with the prop of sentimentalism. There is no enthusiasm in these books. The critic, it seems to warm at all, warms to the exposition and the explanation of inherent defects. Perhaps with Poe he believes that real beauty speaks so largely for itself that the barest excess of comment opens one to suspicion. Yet because of this trait, one is the reader to accept Swinnerton's praise, and to feel that, despite the censoriousness against both Gissing and Stevenson, there must be a core of worth, else why all this preoccupation with them?

**Stevenson Faces Worse**  
Stevenson fares worse than Gissing at Swinnerton's pen. The novelist of our contemporary life finds Stevenson essentially the author of childhood. As to the far-famed romances, they are the idle projection of a form long frail and never, in English fiction, very robust. In these novels Swinnerton demands what he demands of all good novels, of whatever kind—

idea and character. "To Stevenson, character was incidental. To Stevenson, incident, picturesque or exciting, and the employment of an atmosphere, or appropriate 'style,' were the most important things in romance. That was perhaps the grave mistake which made his romances what they are, and which has very considerably affected the romantic novels written since Stevenson's time and written in accordance with his conventions."

Not even Stevenson's essays, once glibly ranked with those of Montaigne, Hazlitt and Lamb, escape this charge of fundamental aridity: They are made up of happy truisms; there is no thought, "and little enough of feeling"; their charm lies in the fact that they dress prettily, and sometimes beautifully, the rather obvious philosophical small-change which most people cherish as their private wisdom.

**"Limited Horizons"**  
Stevenson, then, "will go down in literary history as the man who became a professional writer, who cared greatly about the form and forms of expression. . . . If he had been less artistic, less versatile, less of a virtuoso, Stevenson might have been a

greater man. He would have been less popular. . . . But with all his writing he took the road of least resistance, the road of limited horizons."

As in the case of Gissing, so here, Swinnerton rigidly refuses to confuse personal sympathy with aesthetic standards. To love uncritically, he declares, is to love ill. "To discriminate with mercy is very humbly to justify one's privilege as a reader."

Both of these books were originally published some years ago—the Gissing in 1912, the Stevenson in 1914, upon the very heels of the declaration of war. The Stevenson, in particular, has been somewhat revised, but if the aggressiveness of some statements has been modified, the author still expresses himself as on the whole unrepentant. Swinnerton himself recognizes what more than one reader will discover for himself—a certain monotony of structure. Yet the general critical tone of the books is firm and concise. Each begins with a biographical account, which is followed by a consideration of the author's books and concludes with a final estimate. Those whose admiration of favorites must be unqualified will find little pleasure in either account, yet these are precisely the readers who will most be benefited by Mr. Swinnerton's sound and solid treatises. Such balanced evaluations are too uncommon.

**Englishmen and America**  
American Social History as Recorded by British Travellers  
Compiled and Edited by Allan Shaw  
Holt & Co., \$4.

In 1794 Henry Wansley visited the young United States of America, and returned to England to write a book. Many Englishmen, and Englishwomen, since followed his example. Whoever glances over the bibliography of the books they have written, printed at the end of "American Social History as Recorded by British Travellers," will be astonished at the number of such travelers and the even greater number, for they often published in two volumes, of their books. For it is probably the case that intelligent Americans quite generally think that such visitors have been comparatively few in number, and that their report has, for the most part, been unfriendly. Certain names stand out—Francis Trollope, Charles Dickens, Anthony Trollope, and some others; but more effectively a general notion that a certain number of British visitors have come and gone and aroused contemporary indignation by hostile criticism. By compiling and editing "American Social History," Mr. Shaw has done a desirable, scholarly, and interesting work which sums up the whole period of British writing about the United States, and gives it proper value and proportion.

This is a stout and interesting book, as needs must happen when a single volume condenses many by intelligent excerpts, and further widens its scope by editorial examination and comment on the whole body of literature that it seeks to make conveniently intelligible. Published separately, this editorial contribution, which serves to introduce in turn the four periods into which the editor and compiler divides this mass of British comment on the United States, would make a book by itself which would be well worth reading. Nor do these divisions seem as arbitrary as might have been expected: the material, historically looked at, appears to distribute into these large pigeonholes in an orderly fashion. From 1789 to 1825, from the beginning of the nation to a time when steam navigation of the Atlantic had become established—the purpose of the travelers, and a reasonable title for the period, reveals itself as "Utilitarian Inquiry"; from 1825 to 1845, the travelers represented, broadly speaking, in point of view and report, an attitude of "Tory condescension," which had begun to pass toward the end of that period; from 1845 to 1870 the material reflects a succession of travelers who sought, for the most part, to achieve "unprejudiced" results, and since the end of that period one seeks for a reasonably inclusive word and finds it in "analysis."

"In the mere names," says Mr. Nevins, "of the principal British writers upon America after the Civil War we have an unmistakable evidence of the superior quality which these travelers assumed. . . . But it is not only antiquity, through succeeding periods of Hindu, Mogul, and British rule up to the year 1914, and gives a bird's-eye view of the historical setting of the Great War as it has affected India's 300,000,000 people."

The second half tells the vivid story of how India rose to that occasion and threw herself and all her resources into the struggle. It describes how Indian armies, Indian munitions and Indian supplies turned the scale in the campaigns against the Turks in Palestine as well as in Mesopotamia. It shows how this national effort reacted upon the movement for Indian home rule, and how Britain endeavored to meet resultant political agitation by elaborating the complicated changes in the Government of India that are known as the Montagu Scheme. It gives the reader glimpses of the developments which followed, the detachment of the moderates, the appeal to force of the extremists, the working of the Rowlatt Act to put down violence, the boycotting of the elections, and the bitter controversies which arose.

It brings even up to the present stage, where extremism has entered the legislative bodies with the object of making them unworkable, in the hope that complete independence will result. Sir Verney Lovett declares that this would not be to the advantage of the people of India, for they are still too divided amongst themselves to be able to stand alone. He asserts that "without the presence in Indian self-government of a partner not only sympathetic but strong enough to co-ordinate and harmonize the interests and ambitions of races and classes, the vision of prosperous and abiding unity will never be realized."

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This is a stout and interesting book, as needs must happen when a single volume condenses many by intelligent excerpts, and further widens its scope by editorial examination and comment on the whole body of literature that it seeks to make conveniently intelligible. Published separately, this editorial contribution, which serves to introduce in turn the four periods into which the editor and compiler divides this mass of British comment on the United States, would make a book by itself which would be well worth reading. Nor do these divisions seem as arbitrary as might have been expected: the material, historically looked at, appears to distribute into these large pigeonholes in an orderly fashion. From 1789 to 1825, from the beginning of the nation to a time when steam navigation of the Atlantic had become established—the purpose of the travelers, and a reasonable title for the period, reveals itself as "Utilitarian Inquiry"; from 1825 to 1845, the travelers represented, broadly speaking, in point of view and report, an attitude of "Tory condescension," which had begun to pass toward the end of that period; from 1845 to 1870 the material reflects a succession of travelers who sought, for the most part, to achieve "unprejudiced" results, and since the end of that period one seeks for a reasonably inclusive word and finds it in "analysis."

"In the mere names," says Mr. Nevins, "of the principal British writers upon America after the Civil War we have an unmistakable evidence of the superior quality which these travelers assumed. . . . But it is not only antiquity, through succeeding periods of Hindu, Mogul, and British rule up to the year 1914, and gives a bird's-eye view of the historical setting of the Great War as it has affected India's 300,000,000 people."

The second half tells the vivid story of how India rose to that occasion and threw herself and all her resources into the struggle. It describes how Indian armies, Indian munitions and Indian supplies turned the scale in the campaigns against the Turks in Palestine as well as in Mesopotamia. It shows how this national effort reacted upon the movement for Indian home rule, and how Britain endeavored to meet resultant political agitation by elaborating the complicated changes in the Government of India that are known as the Montagu Scheme. It gives the reader glimpses of the developments which followed, the detachment of the moderates, the appeal to force of the extremists, the working of the Rowlatt Act to put down violence, the boycotting of the elections, and the bitter controversies which arose.

It brings even up to the present stage, where extremism has entered the legislative bodies with the object of making them unworkable, in the hope that complete independence will result. Sir Verney Lovett declares that this would not be to the advantage of the people of India, for they are still too divided amongst themselves to be able to stand alone. He asserts that "without the presence in Indian self-government of a partner not only sympathetic but strong enough to co-ordinate and harmonize the interests and ambitions of races and classes, the vision of prosperous and abiding unity will never be realized."

## Old Manor Houses

Old Manor Houses

By Cecil Aldin  
Helmman, \$2.

By Cecil Aldin. London: Wm. Heinemann, 25. Also an edition of 350 copies, price £3.5.0.

of a stately manor house or a humble inn. Others, of course, have depicted and discoursed upon these relics of days gone by, but our artist, who does both, is on such intimate terms with his subject, views it from all angles with such evident love and observant interest, that his work be-

comes possessed of a spontaneous, intimate charm which other more detached and perhaps more ambitious writers may lack.

The volume under review is a companion to one published some two or three years ago, "Old and Historic Inns," and it deals with half a dozen famous English manor houses, in six different counties, beginning with Stokesay Castle in Shropshire, really a fortified manor house, the original thirteenth century building still standing, with later, also ancient, additions. Mr. Aldin knows when, and when not, to pay his visits to these glorious witnesses of a strange romantic past, and he always feels that at each place he wants to remain

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painting pictures simply for the personal pleasure it gives him. But fortunately Mr. Aldin is not altogether forgetful of what he owes his many faithful reader friends. He is also somewhat of a historian, and the book teems with interesting and elucidating details not only about individuals but about old manor house customs and such like.

Apart from the charming pictures in color, mellow as it were with the patina of centuries, there are a number of smaller illustrations of diverse purport, but nearly all clever and attractive; some humorous marginalia, a collection of delightful drawings



Illustration From "Old Manor Houses," by Cecil Aldin. (Reproduced by Permission of William Heinemann, London)

of buildings, some plans of the buildings, and so forth. One mild objection from a topographical point of view would be that some few drawings are repeated, even on two pages facing each other, but this is felt more as a slip than as an intentional economy.

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Illustration From "Old Manor Houses," by Cecil Aldin. (Reproduced by Permission of William Heinemann, London)

## Wordsworth's Youth

A Poet's Youth

By Margaret L. Woods, London: Chapman & Dodd, 7s. 6d. net.

It is only lately that certain facts about Wordsworth's early years in France have been made known to the world, and what was formerly a matter of vague tradition, or hardly even that, has become positive history. To the researches of Harper and Legouis Mrs. Woods makes due acknowledgment; they were the occasion of her book, and it could not have been written without them; but what she has accomplished is something far more than the embellishment of an episode. "A Poet's Youth," in fact, is a really remarkable piece of imaginative biography.

Could one read it as pure fiction, unprejudiced by the knowledge that its hero was an actual and pre-eminent figure in history, it would still be found an excellent novel, interesting, entertaining and moving. But of course one cannot read it like that, and she points out in her preface, the one should. She has chosen the fictional form, because the novel is her natural medium in prose, but her aim, which is also her achievement, has been to interpret the character of a great poet, by deduction from the known to shed light on the unknown parts of his story, to sound the hidden springs of his conduct and track the course of his development. An episode, "A Poet's Youth," in fact, is a really remarkable piece of imaginative biography.

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It was a bold undertaking, but Mrs. Woods has precisely the gift for it. Not only is she an accomplished novelist, with a fine talent for narrative, characterization, and description; she is also a poet, and therefore entitled to speak with authority on "the growth of a poet's mind." It would certainly seem that she has understood the thought of the poet who was William Wordsworth. A superficial criticism would have it that because he loved Annette Vallon and threw himself for a time with ardor into the cause of the Revolution, the young Wordsworth was quite a different man from the recluse of Grasmere, the author of the "Ode to Duty" and the stalwart pillar of Toryism. Mrs. Woods is wiser than that. She might have taken for the motto of her book the poet's own famous saying that "the child is father of the man"; for the hero of "A Poet's Youth," with all

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## Gerard Collier's Economic Theories

Economic Justice

By Gerard Collier, M. A., London: The Warburton Press, Ltd., 7s. 6d. net.

"To discover the ideal form that society should take" is the task the late Gerard Collier set before himself when he put together the notes out of which his friends have compiled this graceful volume. Gerard Collier was an altruist and a scholar. The London Times described him as "the sweetest and gentlest of men, and a very perfect Christian" who had "visions of a Christian polity, based on the pure gospel, which should supersede ancient strife and unite men in a fellowship of service."

It was a generous conception, and he gave many years of a career of much promise and some scholarly achievement in endeavoring to apply it to the case of unemployed miners in Cornwall.

He described the precept he arrived at as "a combination of complete communism with complete individualism." He proposed that the individual should attach himself to a primary community which should be "economically responsible for him." These primary communities should be supported by other bodies, which should have the whole resources of the state behind them. He recognized that success would be impossible without "the utter devotion of every member" combined with "the love and fellowship of the whole great family of mankind." He was thus the exponent of a communism in which all the members should be as enthusiastic and conscientious as himself. He recognized that men would not always "work or at any rate would not do their unpleasant work, unless compelled," but he hoped on through many disappointments to remedy this human defect.

As a conscientious objector during the war he suffered much himself. Not all the colleagues with whom he was engaged in educational work in Birmingham, which preceded his move to Cornwall, deserted him. A little band stood staunchly by him to the last. The fine qualities they found in him are reflected in his written work. It is an apology of a Christian that commands sympathy and respect, however impracticable may be the "economic justice" it commends.

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## Some Folk Tales From Timbuktu

Tales from Timbuktu

By Constance Smedley, London: Putnam, 7s. 6d. net.

It is one of the hardest tasks in the world to mold your really authentic folk story into something which one can have no qualms about putting into the hands of children, and though a few incidents which might better have been kept out have inadvertently slipped into the "Tales From Timbuktu," Miss Constance Smedley has on the whole succeeded admirably not only in her choice of stories, but in her manner of telling them.

Almost all folk tales are variants in a new setting of a few original themes, but Miss Smedley has actually succeeded in finding some stories which are likely to strike no chords of reminiscence. Even when the adventures are those of old friends in new dresses, the dresses are so strikingly new as to invest their wearers with a fresh glamour.

If asked to pick out the best of the stories the majority of people would probably vote for "The Faithful Friends," a charmingly natural story from Korea with not a little of the Cinderella flavor in it. But the tale of the little Chilean lady, Maraquita, who laughed pearls and combed threads of glistening gold from her hair would very likely run it close, although some sensitive children might need an assurance in the middle that all was coming right in the end. Yet another good story is "The Bird Who Gave Milk"—and who incidentally outwits a fascinatingly guileless Enormous Cannibal who takes the place of the more orthodox ogre.

Miss Smedley has ingeniously woven the tales she has chosen into one continuous story by the simple expedient of grouping them round a not very exciting Persian Prince. The Arabian Nights certainly provides a good precedent for this course, but unfortunately the mantle of romance which belongs to Haroun-al-Raschid has not fallen on the shoulders of his Persian counterpart. One might also grumble that the pictures, though works of art in their way and no doubt picturing certain national characteristics with inimitable accuracy, do not depict any of the fascinating scenes described in the letterpress. But after all these are minor criticisms and taken as a whole the book remains one of the most delightful additions to the storehouse of children's literature that has made its appearance for many a long day.

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## India and the War

India

By Sir Verney Lovett, London: Hodder & Stoughton, 15s. net.

This volume is one of the admirable "Nations of Today" series, that is being brought out by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, under the editorship of Mr. John Buchanan, to form a completed new history of the world. The Great War has caused changes, political, economic and social, which make it necessary to bring history books up to date. But this is only one of the reasons which justify the present publication. The war has changed the angle of our vision. It has shown the impossibility of dealing with the problems of the present without understanding the doings of the past. As Mr. Buchanan points out, "Events which befell long ago suddenly became disruptive forces to shatter a man's ease, and he realized that what had seemed only a phrase in a textbook might be a thing to die for." The present series thus endeavors to bring out the causation and sequence of events as well as their actual happening.

The volume now issued covers the case of India. Its author, Sir Verney Lovett, a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, who writes pleasantly and with knowledge acquired in many years of administrative work upon the spot. Associated with Sir Verney Lovett have been two other Indian civilians, Reginald C. Hailey and Sir William Meyer, experts able to supplement Sir Verney Lovett's picture of India's past with economic facts of her present condition that illuminate the prospects of her future.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Reading for Virtue and Exercise

I HAVE at one time and another read a good deal about books and reading, yet only the other day it occurred to me how comparatively small is the circle of readers who find an interest in all this analysis, enthusiasm, and comment. The man who plays golf reads about playing golf much more naturally than the man who reads books reads about reading books; yet both these employments are forms of recreation, and the critical and expository treatment of literature may, at least for the purpose of this essay, be put in the same category with the critical and expository treatment of golf. A good many of us, of course, do read books about books, or such books would not be published, nor would reviews and book notices be printed in newspapers. But the book department, like the chess department that appears in some papers, has its special public. With many readers the incentive to reading seems hardly if anything more than an expression of a primitive impulse to be entertained by a fable or informed by a fact, and this attitude may be discovered, if we look for it, even in the reading habit of college graduates. Of recent years it might almost appear that some such condition, broadly speaking, had been informally recognized by a tacit division of all readers into "highbrow" and "lowbrow"; but this would be an unjustifiable division. There is, one might argue, a brow of intermediate elevation, which should be taken to symbolize the major body of intelligent readers; and without the "middlebrows" there would be little hope for continuity in the art of letters.

"It is admirable," wrote William Penn in his "Fruits of Solitude," not at all meaning, in his late seventeenth century phraseology, that he admired it in our twentieth century way of speaking, "to consider how many millions of people come into and go out of the world, ignorant of themselves and of the world they have lived in." So today he might wonder at the vast number of persons who pass a lifetime with so little realization of the pleasure that lies within easy reach of them in books, and this even in our era of free public libraries. The condition is evident in the efforts of the librarians to entice more people into their libraries, and to persuade more persons, among those who come there, that, though novels are interesting, there is interest and pleasure also to be found in what librarians call non-fiction.

For those who read books there are indeed more books than they can ever hope to find time to read. For those who do not read books the motion picture industry flourishes (for one reason among many) because there is a "public" which finds it

easier to look at pictures than to read anything. Between these extremes the interest and enjoyment of reading varies widely; and if there were such a thing as a literary thermometer to measure such interest and enjoyment, it would register quite differently in the case of those useful metaphorical persons, Smith, Jones, and Robinson. There are, to be sure, not many readers like the gentlemen described by Owen Meredith in "Lucie"—

"His classical reading is great: he can quote Horace, Juvenal, Ovid, and Martial by rote."

young days, Milton, Tupper, Longfellow, Keats, Shelley, Byron, with others, were considered the leading sellers, while Tennyson, W. Morris, Swinburne, Lewis Morris, the Brownings, were fast pushing some of the older poets out of existence and gaining a deserved popularity which will last for many generations. Tennyson's popularity was such that it was reported that when he changed his publishers from Moxon to Strahan the latter promised to give him annually the sum of £4500 for the right to publish his books. There are few poets today who could command such an arrangement.—Joseph Shaylor, in "Sixty Years a Bookman."

## Under Syrian Stars

Dear Bethlehem, the proud repose Of conscious worthiness is thine. Rest on, The Arab comes and goes, But farthest Saxon holds thy shrine. More sacred in his stouter Christian hold Than England's heaped-up iron house of gold.

Thy stony hill is heaven's stair; Thine every stone some storied gem. Oh, thou art fair and very fair, Thou holy, holy Bethlehem! Thy very dust more dear than dust of gold. Against my glorious sunset waters rolled.

—Joaquin Miller.

## Mental Guests

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW careful we are, and properly so, concerning the acquaintances we make and the guests we invite to our home! Would we entertain anyone of whom we were uncertain, who might desire to harm us? If humanly we were only half as much awake to the character of the mental guests it entertains as it is in the case of the people who come to its material homes, what a different world we should find; what peace we all should enjoy. People seem to be very careful as to their personal associates, but how lax they often prove themselves to be when it comes to the quality of the mental guests they not only entertain for a day, but perhaps allow to remain for a lifetime.

Now it should not be necessary to state that our thoughts are our mental guests, and that very much depends upon the kind of thoughts we entertain or associate with. The world, however, is still very much asleep on this subject. It is still so far removed from any sense of alertness as to the influence of thoughts for good or for evil that plain speaking is justifiable. Indeed, it seems to be clearly apparent that a great part of the subtle power of sin arises from the notion that one may entertain any kind of mental guest without any effect upon one's life whatsoever. This is a grievous mistake; for nothing in life has so much power to bless or harm as the thoughts habitually entertained. As we read in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 270): "Mortals think wickedly; consequently they are wicked. They think sickly thoughts, and so become sick." Carelessness in their thinking, then, is the basic error of the faults mortals possess. There is no escape from this conclusion.

The questions, then, arise: How shall we correct our thinking? How shall we be able to discern quickly the character of our mental guests, either of those we are already entertaining, or of the others which knock at our mental door demanding admittance? That the physical senses cannot help us, even a little, in the problem becomes quickly apparent: for the evil mental guests that demand so persistently to come in are, after all, only the emissaries of the physical senses,—that is to say, of matter,—and as such produce the very mystification that seems to make it so difficult sometimes to get rid of them. Thus we are confronted with the necessity to seek help outside of the physical senses. We must turn to God in order to be rid of the undesirable

ables that have lodged in our mental home. Here we find Christian Science to be the great panacea; for the effect of this Science is to acquaint us with God, or Truth, and so with the true nature of our thoughts, in order that we may learn to recognize error quickly and cast it out of consciousness; or, better still, refuse to allow it to enter if it seems to demand admittance. Christian Science, through the truth it teaches about God and man, shows us the mythical nature of all error, and reveals the way for us to cast it out of human consciousness. The work, therefore, of Christian Science is twofold in character: first, it teaches us the truth about God and man made in His image and likeness; secondly, it helps us to see the unreality of error,—of sin, disease, sorrow, and death.

In the first chapter of Genesis we have the record of the origin of man's inhumanity, which shows it to be an inherent attribute, reflected from God. Dominion is, therefore, the birthright of man, the reflection of God. Christian Science not only accepts this truth about man's dominion, but shows that it is demonstrable here and now. A pertinent question, therefore, presents itself: Where does this dominion begin in our human experience? Manifestly, it must begin in our thinking; for, as has been already noted, thought precedes all else. Knowing how to recognize our mental guests, refusing admittance to the false and admitting the true, is simply exercising man's God-given dominion, the authority God has vested in us through spiritual understanding; and this understanding Christian Science gives to us. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 14 of Science and Health: "This understanding casts out error and heals the sick, and with it you can speak as one having authority."

If we are alert to apply the rule of Christian Science to our mental guests, making this Science, which a child can understand, the standard of admission to our mental home, we shall soon see the proofs of our dominion made manifest, because we shall enjoy better health and morals. Anyone can readily see that this must follow the thoughts that habitually reflect Truth, Life, and Love. Furthermore, if the promises of the Bible are true,—and Christian Science maintains they are,—the right mental guests will finally overcome death. Christ Jesus said, "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me."



New Mexico Mountains. From a Painting by Sheldon Jackson

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

He has read metaphysics... Spinoza and Kant; And Theology, too: I have heard him descant Upon Basil and Jerome. Antiquities, art, He is fond of. He knows the old masters by heart. And his taste is refined."

But the point I am making is that it is surprising, considering the small proportion of actual illiteracy, and the multiplicity of books that modern conditions make readily available, to realize how comparatively few persons have discovered the pleasure, to say nothing of the profit, of reading; and how many there are who still fall within the scope of Sir Nathaniel's criticism in "Love's Labour's Lost": "Sir, he hath never fed upon the dainties that are bred in a book; he hath not eat paper, as it were; he hath not drunk ink."

Addison, in a number of the "Tatler," compared reading to physical exercise, and held that by reading, "virtue is kept alive, cherished, and confirmed." And Addison no doubt could have presented a convincing brief to show that, although some books certainly do not tend to keep alive, cherish, and confirm the idea of uprightness and moral responsibility, the great majority of books, and so the exercise of reading them, does encourage these qualities. The reader of a single book might be deteriorated; the reader of many, though that single book and others of the same kind were among them, could hardly escape improvement. But it may be suspected also that Mr. Addison's serious thought was not taken with corresponding seriousness by all and sundry in the polite world that liked to read his "Tatler" as it enjoyed its breakfasts. To go a-re-reading for exercise was not then, nor is it now, a human characteristic.

## A Bookseller's View

I cannot, however, help thinking that there were more books of what may be termed a literary or classical character issued and sold during the early part of my career than there are today. It certainly looks as though the publishers of the future will have considerable opportunities of issuing the works of some of the great masters in literature. Whether or not we are today producing works of a character which will be sought for and collected by future generations it is difficult to say. There is one thing certain, however, and that is the spirit and desire to collect first editions of special authors was never greater than it is now. Undoubtedly, the desire to write books as well as to read them is an element to be dealt with, and if it were possible for the publisher to be so gifted that he would publish only books that were really worth publishing, much of the rubbish now being issued and which has only an ephemeral sale would never see the light of print. We shall, I suppose, never get perfection, but that is no reason why we should not aim at getting it. Take poetry, for instance. In my

## In Mallarmé's English Class

Once, I remember, he wrote on the blackboard these four lines from Edgar Allan Poe:—

In the greenest of our valleys  
By good angels tenanted,  
Once a fair and stately palace—  
Radiant palace—reared its head.

I reminded him that our stock of everyday expressions was far too meagre to enable us to tackle such texts, and this brought down on me the apostrophe: "Already practical! How dreadful!" I was struck with consternation. I suddenly realized that I had committed the crime of high treason against poetry. But, seeing how crestfallen I looked, he may have felt sorry, for he corrected himself at once: "Your remark is not unreasonable. To be contemporaneous, very good."

With the back of his hand he erased the lines on the board, and launched instantly into the most sparkling, the most delicious, the most bewitching improvisation that one could imagine on English cookery, enumerating the multitudinous recipes of the English cuisine, apparently very intent on making us relish its succulences. All we heard for an hour was a witty fusillade about Wrexham soup, pepperpot, cockade, Harvey sauce, oyster forcemeat, Hindustani curry, Wyvern pudding, Queen Mab's pudding, porcupine pudding, muffins, and gooseberry tarts. And when he got through, he gratified me with "Relevé à la gent"—"The challenge, have I taken it up?"—which abashed me and made me laugh at the same time.

On another occasion, after a recitation during which he had been more obscure than ever, I had the audacity to put on the board, before the teacher came in, this sentence, which I had culled from the preface of Charlotte Brontë to the book of her sister Emily: "I believe language to have been given us to make our meaning clear." I asked him to comment on that.

Without being in the least bit put out, he showed us the necessity of "thinking soberly," and proved in the most ingenious fashion in the world that the sentence under discussion was itself ambiguous and without any precise signification.

In the end I was completely conquered, subdued by the strange little professor, who was so learned, so profound, so friendly, so comical. A few of us formed a small group of disciples around him—Grillot de Givry, in Les Nouvelles Littéraires. Translated in the Living Age.

## A Question

If cherry-blossoms in their pride Covered the far-flung mountain-side Day after day, the Summer through, Should we praise them as we do? —From the Japanese. Translated by Curtis Hidden Page.

## The strength of the hills and the insignificance of the handiwork of men have been brought into contrast in this landscape of the mountains of New Mexico. The rugged expanse of mountains, bold and barren and rocky, lift themselves into the swift moving clouds, unvisited save by the winds of heaven.

Far below in the valley some one built himself a home. The roof is flattened as though it had turned its cheek to the tempests which thunder down from the mountain, and from under the long protecting portal the whitewashed walls and blue doors and windows of the habitation peer out. Other houses, also flattened, creep near it as if for companionship. There is a feeling of primitive energy in these mountains, a sense of the enormous subterranean forces which pushed them up into pyramidal forms. Triangle after triangle they rise from the sandy arroyo into a rhythmical structure. Their colors are raw blues and greens, purples and reds, as though the pigment was still new and had not had time to fade. The sky is tempest-ridden with grey cloud masses.

## Guests in Transjordan

As we enter the gate we find ourselves in a large courtyard of irregular shape. In one corner half a dozen camels are tethered on the ground, and are being given their evening meal of balls made of a kind of small bean. There are twenty or thirty cows in the yard, and the ploughmen are coming in, each seated on a donkey, with the wooden shaft of the plough trailing behind, driving his pair of bullocks in front of him.

The guest-chamber is on the left as we enter. It is a large square building with the door in the middle of the north wall and a window on each side of it, but no windows in the other walls. It is built of dressed limestone; over the door is an old Greek basalt lintel carved with festoons of vines.

The eldest son of the sheik bids me welcome and takes my horse's head. The sheik meets me in the doorway and shakes me warmly by the hand, using the customary expressions of welcome.

Some always insist on kissing one; this is not as bad as it sounds—one merely puts one's mouth in the vicinity of the other man's ear and makes a kissing noise.

As one enters one says, "Peace be upon you," and all reply, "And upon you peace," and the sheik completes the formula with "And the mercy of God and His blessings."

The floor is of cement made of mixed lime and earth. At the door there is a step down, leaving a space in which people leave their boots. The roof consists of stone arches, then poplar-wood rafters, and finally rushes covered with mud. The flat top is slightly out of the horizontal, so as to let the water run off into a storage cistern, and is kept flat by being rolled after rain with a small

## At Hellbrunn

The near-drawn changeless sky, closed in and grey.  
Broods o'er the garden, and the turf is still.  
The dim lake shines; oppressed the fountains play;  
And shadowless weight lies on the wooded hill.

The close-ranked trees rise separate, as if deep  
They listened dreaming through the hollow ground.  
Each in a single, far-divided sleep.  
While few sad leaves fall heedless with no sound.

The marble cherubs in the wavering lake  
Stand up more still, as though they held all there.  
The trees, the plots, in thrall. Their shadows make  
The water clear and hollow as the air.

So still they stand—the statues and the trees.  
On the brown path the leaves so moveless lie.  
My footfalls stop, and motionless as these  
I stand self-tranced between the earth and sky.

The slow dumb afternoon draws in; and dark  
The trees rise up, grown heavier in the ground  
And breaking through the silence of the park  
Farther the viewless fountain flings its sound.

—Edwin Muir, in The Nation and the Athenaeum.

## Japanese Prints

It is not altogether the fault of Europe if, in unpacking its boxes of tea, its lacquer caskets, and its bamboo furniture, it hardly saw more at first than the slightly comical exterior of the Japanese soul. For only the externals were at first conveyed by that rising sea of little colored papers on which stretched out parades of screen figures in epic posture; garlanded landscapes... bedizened, painted, pale women; and artisans, fishermen, reapers, and children—all a little droll—and multicolored, gesticulating crowds, and evening festivals on the waters. In that strange confusion the surprised senses of Europe could for some time discover nothing but violent colors and disjointed gestures, and it was only little by little that there came to be perceived a power of orchestration and a passion for characterizing things that carried a flood of revealing sensations into the Occidental mind.

How should we, without Hiroshige, have witnessed the progressive illumination and darkening of the skies over the islands of Japan, how should we have discovered the limpidity of the great dawns that come up over their horizon lines, the tall, bare trunks of the pines which shoot up from the Japanese roadsides, giving glimpses between of the deep azure of the air and the sea, the somber

harmony of the snows, the mass of the waters which are almost black against which white sails follow one another? He has shown us how the rainstorms drive the birds and bend the treetops. He has shown us the poetry of the blue nights of his country when the trees are in flower, and how its lakes are lit up by fireworks and the lanterns that dance above the wooden bridges; we see the crowded boats and the musicians that play in them.

With flowers of green or blue, with flowers of flame, with red leaves and golden leaves, the Japanese embroidered robes in which the dawn rises or the daylight falls... the fiery clouds that float in the twilight are on those robes, and the fields veiled in mist—rose, mauve, or azure—and the fruits whose downy skin turns color as they ripen, and the silent rain of glycine petals as they fall on sleeping water, and the pink and white haze of the flowering fruit trees. Tossed upon the robes as the wind might toss them, the Japanese weavers and embroiderers have set frightened birds in flight, and into the folds they have twisted convulsive monsters. In their crinkling silk they have opened up landscapes where leaves and waters murmur, and—as if seen through autumn foliage—the innumerable suns of the imperial chrysanthemum appear. The blacks, those deep and absolute blacks that almost always have a part in their designs, by the stripes or spots on cloths, or, in their pictures, by the note of the hair as it piles up in flat coils, or by the fat arabesque of the powerful ideograms, their blacks are the muted accompaniment against which the violent melodies shriek their drama and then grow calm.

When the women pass in procession across the prints of Nippon, we do not know surely whether the flowers, the dead leaves, or the whirling snowflakes on their silk kimonos were scattered there by the summer, the autumn, or the winter they have traversed—or whether it is not just the walk of these far-away creatures which spreads about them the summer, the autumn, or the winter. The landscape responds to them, the landscape with its pink branches from which the petals will fall like snowflakes, the landscape where the flowers resist the frost, the landscape with its limpid skies over serene waters, the nocturnal landscape where women—moving gardens in themselves—pass against backgrounds uniformly black.—Elie Faure, in "Medieval Art," translated by Walter Pach.

## Virginia

I do not think of streams gone dry. Nor blue veiled mountains looming bold. Nor orchards of ripe fruit piled high. Nor lambs within some sheltered fold.

I do not think of blowing wheat Moving before sharp moving steel. Nor clustered grapes purple and sweet. Nor maples red as cochineal.

But O the flash of sails and wings. Of moonlight touching masts; and spars, And the great sea that breaks and flings On the dark shore a thousand stars. —Palms

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1924

## EDITORIALS

In a short while Greece will have the opportunity of extricating herself from the sea of troubles in which she has apparently been engulfed for the last ten years. These troubles have been due in part to her geographical situation, Greece being a portion of the unruly Balkan peninsula, and next door to Turkey and the Dardanelles. They were, however, much more due to the struggle within her own bosom between two men, ex-King Constantine and Eleutherios Venizelos. The former was as far behind the general level of political attainment of the Greek people as the latter was ahead of it. When the Great War broke out Mr. Venizelos, with remarkable courage and prescience, wanted to bring Greece into the war on the side of the Allies. He saw clearly from the start that the war was fundamentally a struggle between tyranny and freedom, he was convinced that in the end the free peoples would prevail, and he wanted his country to strike its blow for the great cause. But King Constantine was of another mind. He had been trained in the military academies of Germany. He was convinced that force was the final arbiter in international affairs, and on a careful analysis of the military prospects of the two sides he did not see how Germany, with her big battalions and her perfect preparations, could fail to win the war. So he exercised his constitutional prerogative and refused Mr. Venizelos' request.

### The Troubles of Greece

For this reason, and because of the bungling of allied diplomacy, Greece remained neutral during the first half of the war. Then came the German thrust to Constantinople, and with it a new crisis for Greece. After the Balkan wars Greece had signed a treaty of mutual guarantee with Serbia. Serbia, attacked both from the north by Austria and Germany, and from the east by Bulgaria, now called upon Greece to come to her rescue. Mr. Venizelos was for fulfilling her treaty obligations, especially as the Allies had promised to land an army at Saloniki. But Constantine, still obsessed by the invincibility of German arms, refused, and allowed Serbia to be overrun. Mr. Venizelos then decided that he could acquiesce no longer in the policy of the King, fled to Saloniki, where, under the protection of the Allies, he set up a provisional government, and called for Greek volunteers to form an army to fight alongside the allied forces. Some months later, Constantine was quietly removed by the Allies and sent to Switzerland, his second son being made King, and Mr. Venizelos returned to Athens as head of the Greek Government.

After the war came the Peace Conference. Mr. Venizelos went to Paris in person, where, by the force of his own character, and by successful diplomacy, he won great advantages for his country. By the Treaty of San Remo, Greece received not only eastern and western Thrace, but Smyrna and a great slice of the western end of Asia Minor as well—largely inhabited by Greeks. Historians will probably long dispute over his wisdom in asking for so much and concerning whether, if he had remained in power, he could have incorporated Smyrna in Greece and yet come to terms with the Turks. But his settlement never had a chance. By an extraordinary coincidence, just at the outset of an electoral campaign in which Mr. Venizelos asked for a popular mandate to carry on his work, the young King passed on very unexpectedly. Instantly the whole situation changed. The royalists demanded that Constantine should be recalled to the throne, on the ground that he had been deposed not by the Greeks, but by the Allies. The Venizelists naturally resisted. But the election issue was hopelessly clouded. Instead of being fought on the merits of the Venizelist policy, it was fought on the question of Constantine's return, and on this Mr. Venizelos was heavily defeated, and instantly resigned.

Then began the last phase. King Constantine attempted not only to keep what Mr. Venizelos had gained, but to do so by inflicting defeat on the Turks by marching to Angora. As is well known, the adventure, after a successful beginning, ended in failure. Mustapha Kemal was entirely victorious, with results disastrous to the Allies as well as to Greece. Constantine was deposed and exiled by a revolutionary movement. Greece itself became divided into bitter partisan feuds—royalists, Venizelists, republicans, and so on. There the position stands today. Mr. Venizelos, after repeatedly refusing office, at last consented to return in order to submit to a plebiscite the question of whether Greece should be a monarchy or a republic, as a decision of this question by the people themselves was the essential preliminary to any stability and reconstruction. And though he has since resigned his office, for personal reasons, that issue will be decided at the polls in a few weeks' time. It is earnestly to be hoped that whatever decision the people make, the politicians will have the self-control to accept it. The only basis on which Greece can build its future is that all political factions should abide by the considered constitutional judgment of the people themselves, whether that be for a republican or a monarchical form of government.

SEVERAL organizations have sprung up and grown to large proportions in the United States since 1914, whose praiseworthy and patriotic aim has been to protect American ideals and American life from more or less open attack from abroad and from newly arrived aliens who, though striving to make homes in the country, are ignorant of American ways. These organizations have done great and valuable work not only in the direction of protecting America from objectionable and even dangerous influences and in rous-

ing the people of the Nation to the need of such efforts, but also in acquainting Americans with the good qualities possessed by large numbers of strangers in the land.

In prosecuting the work of defending American ideals, however, some leaders in the organizations referred to, in their zeal for the cause, often have overemphasized the dangers that they feel threaten the country, and sometimes have exaggerated the numbers and the influence of foreigners whom they fear are carrying on hostile campaigns against the Government and the conceptions on which it is founded.

Politicians have taken advantage of this situation, have fanned hostility to foreigners as such for their own selfish purposes, have made spectacular display of their own assumed solicitude for American ideals, and have given ground for more than suspicion that they were using these extraordinary activities against alien dangers as a smoke screen to conceal actions that were more damaging to the country than any foreign intrigue or propaganda could possibly be.

That the protective organizations and the public at large have become aware of this phase of the situation is becoming more and more evident. The quick fading away of the attack in the Senate on the Bok peace award as an example of foreign propaganda is a case in point. There have been others. Misrepresentations of overzealousness on the part of protective bodies and hypocritical denunciation of aliens by politicians have led to unfortunate misconception on the part of foreigners in regard to Americanization work.

The National Security League and its president, S. Stanwood Menken, have suffered from this situation. Mr. Menken and his league have been bitterly assailed by aliens and their American friends and defenders. That this attitude toward the organization is not justified now, if it ever was, is shown in a most clear and encouraging way by a letter from Mr. Menken recently published in a Boston newspaper. He describes in detail his observations at a recent mass meeting of the "Workers' Party of America," held in Madison Square Garden, New York, to glorify the work and aims of Lenin. He sums up his conclusions drawn from the meeting thus:

The answer to the Communist is not suppression. It is understanding and human contact. The patriotic American must learn the method and objective and extent of the Communist movement. This will bring realization that its adherents have no concept of America, its opportunities or its institutions; that the safety of America demands meeting and dealing with this compact, determined group, but that the cure lies not in fiery condemnation, or regulations, or criticism, but in contact, man to man, with this element so foreign in blood and spirit. As I appraised the thousands present, I wondered if more than a few had ever met Americans of older stock on a plane of equality.

Our duty is to organize groups of good citizens who will meet the candidates for naturalization and new voters; visit the homes of the foreign born, meeting the alien with a kindly, common touch, and thus fairly introduce them in the "club of good fellowship and understanding," which is the real America.

These observations and sentiments show conclusively that Mr. Menken and the Security League are on the right track, and they furnish most valuable hints for other organizations to follow if they hope to accomplish effective Americanization work and keep out of the clutches of the more selfish and dangerous American politicians.

"YOUR Toryism, Liberalism, Laborism, whatever it is, cannot exist without the solid foundation of character." That is the statement of J. Ramsay MacDonald, Britain's Labor Premier, speaking Thursday, at Brighton, in defense of idealism. Now, however much its cause has suffered in private, idealism has never lacked public defenders. The Scribes and Pharisees can be counted upon, at any time, to hold forth from any platform on behalf of high ideals in anything. What happens after the meeting—well, the public learns not to take its speechmakers too literally.

Ramsay MacDonald, however, speaks with authority when he defends idealism. How we regard his political philosophy is another question. His particular application of it in the present situation, however, seems to be making rather astonishing headway, when one considers the dire forecasts that preceded his coming to power. But, politics aside, when Mr. MacDonald demands that character be made the test of human achievement, his appeal is beyond criticism. His own character is one that has been tried by fire. His unwavering allegiance to his own convictions leveled the hate of an Empire against him. There is no record that he faltered. An outcast in his own country, he dared not only to hold fast to his ideals, but to wage an unceasing, aggressive fight in their behalf.

And now, as Prime Minister, it is not the man but the nation that has changed. A realization of the gulf that has been fixed between the world for which the war was fought and the world that has resulted from the fighting has brought with it a widespread disillusionment. In that awakening Ramsay MacDonald appeared, almost a solitary figure, standing steadfast and unwavering for ideals that had not been bartered. The country turned to his leadership. It is doubtful if there has been in British history a more notable vindication of the prevailing power of individual character.

The conclusions of that Brighton speech of Mr. MacDonald's should be broadcast. They deserve special consideration, right at this moment, in the United States. Materialism he denounced, and selfishness. "I would like to see," he said, "a state of society where every man and woman prefers the old Scottish Sabbath to the modern French one, because in that you would find a solid foundation for character and self-command on which to build up churches and cities. What the world is suffering from is that we have not the courage to go down to the source of all these evils, and instead spend our time patching here and patching there."

The United States, perhaps, is experiencing triple measure of this patchwork reform. No one doubts the necessity for it. Someone, certainly, must stop the small leaks until the whole dyke can be rebuilt. But the rebuilding is needed, and the necessity for it cannot be lost

sight of in the preoccupation of patching up the holes. Both major parties in the United States are facing a presidential campaign. General elections in France fall in May. There is no denying that the course of history for the next generation will be influenced by the result of those two events. Mr. MacDonald's message deserves the consideration of those who have to do with the framing of political policies. There have been few times when men and women were so ready to have done with the past, with its blunders and faltering idealisms, and to turn to a wholly new future. The world, perhaps, was never in greater need of aggressive idealism, or more ready to follow a truly idealistic leadership.

Character and steadfast idealism and a faith in human progress—these, above all other gifts, now, as in the past—will light the torch of leadership with a flame that may direct a groping world into a new day.

EVIDENCE has been presented which has convinced the people of the United States that an unnecessary hardship is being inflicted upon the great mass of Government postal employees who bear the burdens of that service. So concerned have the people been over appalling expenditures in other departments that they have striven penuriously, but perhaps unconsciously, to stop the scanty dripping from the postal service spigot. There, it has been assumed, real economies might be practiced. But in the effort to economize they have perpetrated a great wrong upon thousands of faithful workers and their dependent families. They have willingly accepted the benefits of the far-reaching parcel post system which cannot be economically maintained at the rates established, cheerfully agreeing that whatever deficit might exist should be made up from appropriations of the public funds. But they have thus far denied to the clerks and carriers, who have brought this service to the point of practical perfection, a decent living wage.

### The Postal Worker and His Job

The public, standing in the place of an employer, is estopped, in the present instance, from falling back upon the abused theory that if the worker doesn't like his job or the pay offered he should surrender his place to another. Those employed in the postal service, whether in clerical positions or in the carrier force, have passed through long and somewhat tedious periods of apprenticeship and training. They are better qualified to do the work assigned them than others who have been trained along different lines, no matter what their general capabilities. These men and women are likewise under the civil service rule, and because of this are entitled to adequate protection in return for more or less highly specialized service rendered.

Specious and vain promises have been made to these employees in behalf of the Government. In 1920, an effort was made in Congress to authorize the reclassification of the salaries paid in the postal service. Action was deferred at that time because of the possibility that living costs were about to be materially reduced. That hope was not realized, and as a result some 350,000 servants of the public are still compelled to work for less than a fair living wage. It is shown conclusively by figures presented that the salaries paid to clerks and carriers, which range from \$1400 to \$1800 a year, and which average in the neighborhood of \$31 a week, are inadequate for the simplest needs of a family in the United States.

Concerted effort is being made throughout the country to enlist official and popular support for a measure now pending in Congress, known as the Kelly-Edge bill, providing for the reclassification of all salaries paid in the Post Office Department. This reclassification will call for a larger postal appropriation, but this the people should be only too willing to grant. It is not expected that the postal service will return a profit, and those who calmly accept the benefits offered and perpetuated through generous subsidies should quickly agree that those who bear the ceaseless burdens incident to such a public service are entitled to an adequate living wage.

## Editorial Notes

A FEW drops were dipped from the bucket of international misunderstanding at a recent meeting in New York, when Mlle. Marguerite Clement, a professor at the University of Paris, undertook to explain, to more than 1000 women who assembled to hear her, the difference between the mentalities of France and America. She neither criticized nor praised, but merely set forth her analysis of the respective points of view of the two nations. As she sees it, logic and a sort of abstract intellectualism are the outstanding features of the French thought, while "an American speaker will begin by throwing the truth in the face of his listeners and will then prove it." A little more gentle explanation such as that in which Mlle. Clement indulged, and a little less savage cynicism directed at American institutions—such as some visitors to the shores of the United States seem to delight in—would make for a greater international cordiality all around.

SLIGHTLY to designate as a "furore" the protest entered in certain quarters recently at the distressing effects following the administration of the so-called Schick test to some school children does not strengthen by a particle the case of those in favor of this medical procedure. Even if but a very few untoward results have been noticed, can any argument of theoretical benefit justify the continuance of a method which has actually and acknowledgedly made some perfectly well children sick? The proofs of benefit would have to be very much stronger and more certain than they are for such a thing to be countenanced for a single moment, were it not for the fact that back of it is one of the strongest trusts in existence.

## Pre-War Russia in Exile

By SVETOSAR TONJOROFF

SOFIA, Jan. 30.—It is not the Russians who are in exile in the Balkan Peninsula. It is pre-war Russia itself. In southeastern Europe, in Hungary, in Austria, in Germany, the Russians whom one sees in numbers varying large, in the streets, are the Russians who made Russia what it was before the war, before the disasters she suffered in the first half of the World War, before the revolution that punished the authors of those disasters and put the present régime in the saddle.

The Russia in exile represents the Russia that was. It shows a cross-section of the virtues and the vices of that Russia. It also forces upon the mind of the thoughtful observer the almost unbelievable fact that Russia is no more.

Mingled with a large crowd of strangers, mostly Russians, at the Belgrade "uprava," or prefecture, to get a signed and stamped document, with my photograph, permitting me to remain in the Serbian capital—and now the capital of Jugoslavia—for not more than two weeks, recently, I came face to face with this Russia that is in exile. The applicants for permission to remain in the city for awhile were being kept in line by a smart, rather peremptory man in uniform. We were ordered, as if on the drill-ground, to form in a line, single file. Just in front of me was a man in Russian uniform, who showed plainly that he was trying to keep up his standards.

His uniform was frayed, but it was carefully brushed, and had been sedulously mended, from time to time. He was clean-shaven, and his boots, distinctly the worse for wear, were freshly polished. His personality was inviting.

Waiting my turn in the long line, I engaged him in conversation: "Are you a colonel, sir?" "I don't wonder that you do not know my rank," he replied. "We do not always wear our insignia. But I am not a colonel, sir. I am a major-general."

I was impressed by the fact that this man of former high rank was not using the past tense. It was evident that he still considered himself in his former atmosphere—or perhaps just stepped out of it for a little while.

"Where did you command, General?" "I was second in command to Dimitrieff in Przemyśl." "Ah," I said to my major-general in exile, "I still find it impossible to believe that Russia—the old Russia—is a thing of the past."

He hitched his backbone to an extra degree of erectness, and protested:

"No, sir, the old Russia is not a thing of the past. It is a thing of the present, and a thing of the future. This canaille in Moscow—"

And he shrugged a shoulder—an impotent shoulder, it seemed to me—to indicate a large variety of inexpressible things.

For the Russian refugees—in the Balkans, at least—though they have been cast on a lee shore by the tidal wave, do not seem to believe that there was a tidal wave. They give the impression that the destroying torrent was a spring freshet, and that the stream will return to its banks—well, at almost any time.

They have faith, these Russian refugees. Whether they reason sufficiently, is another question. But their maintenance of certain visible, tangible standards of their past is indisputable. The waitress in the Russian Restaurant in Sofia, whose customers of Russian origin kiss her hand solemnly before they give their orders, is a type of this adherence to standard. This waitress is young, pretty, and has a decided "air." Not much more than five years ago a card to her "at home" in Petrograd was an event in a young man's social career. Though now she is a servant, dependent upon "tips," her old associates have not forgotten who she was—nor, apparently, do they fail to keep in mind who they hope she may be again.

So, when a general, or a colonel, or a captain, who escaped from Russia with General Wrangel, takes a seat in the restaurant, he promptly rises when the "Gospozha" appears to take his order, bows over her hand with a smart German click of the heels, and salutes her as she used to be saluted in the old days. Then he resumes his seat and returns to the realities by giving his order.

—Hard is the lot of these refugees, both men and women. They have suffered, practically all of them, a complete reversal in the social scale. A man in frayed uniform, in a long gray coat lined with lamb's wool, was carrying firewood for me up two flights of stairs the other day.

"What uniform is this you are wearing?" I asked him when his task was done.

"A Cossack uniform," he replied, saluting. "You're a Cossack, then?" "Yes; a colonel of Cossacks," and a smile overspread his features, which were those of a man accustomed to politeness—and to command.

The larger part of Russia in exile is in military uniform, frayed and so frequently repaired that it is almost beyond further repair. To the streets of Sofia, as to those of Belgrade to a less extent—for the whole of Serbia is an armed camp—the Russians give a decidedly military aspect. With an innate distaste for military display, I asked a uniformed Russian in Belgrade, "Why this military aspect?"

"Because we haven't the money to buy civilian clothes," was his simple and sufficient reply.

Whatever his former station in life, your Russian refugee is a hard worker—when he works. He has descended to the realities of the situation sufficiently to put his hand to anything he can do.

"Après moi, le déluge!" seems to be the motto of many of these idealistic, if deplorably nonrealistic, survivors of a great empire. But then, most of them do not appear to realize that there ever was a deluge, nor that their terra firma has been definitely swept from under their feet. One must recognize their courage. One characteristic of all Russian refugees, wherever found, whether Orthodox, or Muhammadans, or Buddhists—and all the Kalmaks are of that faith—is their reverence for America. The name "American" is a magic word for them.

They may be irresponsible, inexact, thriftless, perhaps, but they are unquestionably grateful. They are grateful, first of all, to America, which they regard as their traditional and present friend. They are grateful to the countries that give them refuge. They furnish a model of politeness to the peoples among whom they live in the winter of their discontent. They suggest a glimpse of the West to the dweller in the East, evanescent as that glimpse may be. Take them all in all, from Berlin to Constantinople, the Russian refugees—pre-war Russia in exile—are a likable lot, to whom the American in their midst takes instinctively.

But they offer the most tangible explanation of one of the most tangible facts of our day—the fall of the Russian Empire!

### Sensible Views on Foreigners